The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2946. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Facts and Rumors in Reference to the Cabinet.

Action on the Peace Conference Report in the Senate.

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The Vote on Mr. Corwin's Joint Resolution Reconsidered.

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OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

MR. LINCOLN AND HIS MOVEMENTS.

It is said that the President elect was much depressed to-day by a sense of the responsibility devolving upon him, and by the irrepressible conflict now going on between opposing interests among his political friends.

Mr. BATES arrived to-night.

Gov. BOUTWELL and Gen. WOOL had protracted interviews with Mr. LINCOLN to-day. He has also received several hundred callers.

Hon. Mr. SPAULDING, of the Buffalo District, New-York, dined with Mr. LINCOLN to-day at the National Hotel. Mr. Hamlin, Gen. Scott, Gov. Chase, Messrs. Seward, Sumner, Bates, Weed, Crittenden, Cameron, Caleb B. Smith, Speaker Pennington, John Sherman, Chas. Francis Adams, Preston King, Hale, Wm. E. Dodge, of New-York, Judge Davis, of Illinois, and other guests, were present. The dinner was, undoubtedly, the most complete affair of the season.

There is much excitement at the hotels to-night, which are crowded so that it is difficult to pass through them.

CABINET FACTS AND RUMORS.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, is making very earnest efforts to procure a Cabinet appointment for HENRY WINTER DAVIS, much to the alarm of many well-wishers of the new Administration, who foresee that, while DAVIS' selection would add no substantial strength to the Administration, it would be rejected by Maryland as not meeting the wishes of any respectable body of her citizens, and would, on the contrary, be highly obnoxious to a large majority. Besides, his radical Know-Nothingism could not fail to make his selection very offensive to the Northwest. It would be far more judicious to ignore Maryland altogether, than to offer her such a selection.

JOHN BELL denies, as unfounded, the report that he had been offered, or desires a seat in LINCOLN'S Cabinet.

MR. CHASE GOING INTO THE CABINET.

The appointment of SALMON P. CHASE Secretary to the Treasury Department, was definitely settled to-night. CAMERON can have the War Department if he chooses. It is not known whether he will accept, but his friends urge it earnestly upon him.

At 10 o'clock Mr. CHASE had not decided to accept the Treasuryship, nor is it settled whether Mr. CAMERON will take the War Department if Mr. CHASE does the former.

ONE OF MR. LINCOLN'S TRAVELING SUITE TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

Capt. POPE, of the United States Army, one of Mr. LINCOLN'S traveling suite, delivered a lecture a fortnight since in Cincinnati, upon fortifications, which was published, the next day, in the *Gazette*. Mr. BUCHANAN, thinking that Capt. POPE referred disrespectfully to the President of the United States, and thus violated the fourth article of war, has ordered him to be Court-Martialed. The trial will take place at Newport, Kentucky, on the 4th of March. Capt. HAZARD, another member of the suite, with Major HEINTZMAN, have been ordered there in connection with the same affair. The petty malice which instigated the Court-Martial, and so assigned it that these gentlemen cannot be present at the Inauguration, causes much excitement and contempt in all circles.

DISPATCHES FROM MAJ. ANDERSON.

The War Department, this morning, is in receipt of dispatches from Maj. ANDERSON, who denies that he have been ill, as reported. He was never in better health, or better prepared to meet any emergency. He says the work continues on Cumming's Point in erecting the bomb-proof battery, but that, when occasion demands it, he can sweep the whole of it away in a few moments with the guns of Fort Sumter.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Many of the Northern Commissioners went home this afternoon, some for personal reasons, but most of them to avoid the pressure upon them by applicants for office. The great majority, however, will remain until after the 4th of March.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE NOT LIKELY TO PASS.

The prevailing opinion among members of Congress to-night, seems to be that the recommendations of the Peace Conference cannot pass. Several who voted for CORWIN'S proposition say they can go no further.

D. D. FIELD AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. FIELD'S attendance in the Court was not compulsory. Hon. N. DANE ELLINGWOOD, of the New-York Assembly, was on the other side, and absent. The case is being reached unexpectedly. ELLINGWOOD'S client being personally present, appealed for delay in the absence of his counsel. FIELD forced on the argument, and left in the afternoon train.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

There is great anxiety to hear from North Carolina. The Representatives from that State entertain no doubt as to the final result.

DOINGS OF THE SENATE.

The Senate did little to-day beyond the discussion of the state of the country, and the postponement of the House Committee of Thirty-three's report. Some time was spent in secret session, but nothing was done except the confirmation of one or two minor appointments. The time was principally occupied in discussion.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large crowd was attracted to the House to-day to witness the scene expected to arise upon the question of reconsidering the vote upon the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. There was but little excitement, as it had already become apparent that the motion to reconsider would pass. Four men from Pennsylvania changed their position, and the motion was carried by only one vote more than was necessary to secure the two-thirds. The announcement was received with loud, long and continued applause. Just previous to the vote, and while it was going on, the salute, ordered by Gen. SCOTT, in honor of the Peace Conference, was being fired. This added greatly to the interest of the scene. Many opponents of the measure were greatly excited, evincing much chagrin at the result. Some of them at once predicted a permanent split in the Republican Party.

HOW THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE IS RECEIVED.

Many Union Congressmen from the Border States meet to-night, to discuss political topics. Several of them to-day expressed the opinion that the amendment which passed the House will not be satisfactory to their States, and that nothing less than the Franklin proposition of the Peace Convention will.

Several Senators express the opinion that CORWIN'S report will pass the Senate.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

SHERMAN thinks all the appropriation bills will be through by Friday night. The Oregon War Debt bill has been agreed upon by the Committee of Conference, in the shape in which it passed the House.

HEAVY RISE IN UNITED STATES STOCKS.

United States stocks have risen 4 and 4½ per cent. here to-day.

MOVEMENTS OF EX-SENATOR SLIDELL.

Ex-Senator SLIDELL has telegraphed to his family to remain here, instead of going South as they had intended. It is supposed that he is on his way hither, to go to Paris as Minister of the Southern Confederacy.

CAPT. ARMSTRONG TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

The Court of Inquiry in the matter of Capt. ARMSTRONG, late Commandant at the Pensacola Navy-yard, has resulted in the ordering of a Court-martial for his trial for having surrendered the Navy-yard to the State authorities. The officers to compose the Court-martial have not yet been named.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The list of resignations at the War Department show 43 since the first of the secession movement, principally Lieutenants. This is a small number out of a list of more than a thousand names. It is well ascertained that several officers have availed themselves of feigned sympathy for the South to resign, and avoid discharging unpleasant duty in Utah and on the Pacific Coast.

The Navy Department will this week issue a large batch of Commissions to officers appointed and promoted, to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations in that branch of the public service.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR LEVANT.

Important dispatches were received at the Department, this morning, from Capt. MONTGOMERY, Flag-Officer of the Pacific Squadron, dated Panama, Feb. 13. Capt. MONTGOMERY says:

"Since my last dispatch I have heard from Capt. RITCHIE, of the *Saranac*, at Payta, a copy of whose brief report of the execution of that part of his orders having reference to the *Levant* is herewith furnished, for the information of the Department. I regret to say that nothing has yet been heard from the missing ship. We have intelligence of a violent hurricane, in September last, in the region of the ocean through which the *Levant* would have to pass, in which an American clipper ship, since arrived at Valparaiso, was dismasted, and Her British Majesty's line-of-battle-ship *Ganges* had her sails blown from the yards. I have not, however, relinquished my hope of hearing of the *Levant*, and her officers and crew."

Capt. MONTGOMERY states that the *St. Marys* would be sent to Mare Island for Repairs.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Postmaster-General was this morning advised by telegraph from Fort Smith, that the overland mail was stopped by Indians, not by Texans, as has been reported.

The Postmaster at Madison, Florida, is using domestic manufactured postage stamps, contrary to law. The Department has been furnished with a specimen.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired at noon to-day by United States batteries here, in honor of the pacification agreed on, and recommended to Congress yesterday by the Peace Conference.

The public business in Congress is in a greater state of forwardness than heretofore toward the close of the session. Several of the general Appropriation bills only are pending on the disagreeing amendments be ween the two branches.

The President has approved the bill establishing a Territorial Government for Colorado, including Pike's Peak. The bill is altoge ther silent on the subject of Slavery.

Senator CRITTENDEN had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN to-day. Several Republican Senators, and a few delegations from New-York and other States, representing various interests, also had an interview with him.

The Select Committee of Five on the President's Special Message, have made a report on the general subject referred to them. They therein argue against the doctrine of secession, and assert the duty of centralizing the powers of the Government to enforce the laws over every part of the Union, with the aid of the military, should the civil authorities prove insufficient for the purpose, etc.

JOHN COCHRANE and Mr. BRANCH dissent from the majority's doctrines and conclusions, and have liberty to file a statement of their views.

The Senate was a short time in Executive session to-day, and confirmed the nomination of A. W. RUSSELL, of the District of Columbia, as paymaster in the Navy.

In consequence of Gen. TWIGGS' late conduct in Texas, his name is to be stricken from the Army.

The Select Committee on the alleged abstraction of books from the Congressional Library by Members of Congress, have made a report, and they regard the entire charge groundless, and characterize it as a fair specimen of the many sensation special dispatches sent from Washington. They say the remedy for the evil is not with the House, but with newspaper proprietors, in the more cautious selection of correspondents.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ENABLING ACT FOR NEW-MEXICO—THE UNION FEELING IN THE BORDER STATES—POSSIBILITY OF TROUBLE ON THE FOURTH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1861.

All that is needed now to secure the loyalty of the Border States, and pave the way for the adjustment of our sectional differences, is the passage of an Enabling act for New-Mexico, authorizing that Territory to form a State Government. This I regard as the most important and feasible scheme for conciliating the reasonable people of the South, without a surrender of principle, which has yet been proposed, and I am happy in the belief that it will pass. It will involve no sacrifice of principle on the Republican side of the House, and it will give no new guarantee to Slavery in the Territories, and yet it will remove the bone of contention, and will show a conciliatory spirit which cannot fail to satisfy the Southern people, whatever the politicians from that section may think of it. The recent popular vote of Tennessee, Missouri and Virginia, gives unmistakable evidence of the fact that the people are far more sound and reliable than the politicians who represent them in Congress; and I doubt if a man in either House from those States has come up to the standard of public opinion at home on the issue of Union, unless it be ANDREW JOHNSON, EMERSON ETHERIDGE and GREEN ADAMS. Perhaps I should add NELSON, STOKES and CLEMENS.

North Carolina votes to-morrow, and I shall be greatly disappointed if she fails to follow the noble example of her daughter, Tennessee, in at once electing an overwhelming majority of Unionists to the Convention, and then voting down the Convention itself.

It is to sustain the friends of union in the South that Republicans show a disposition to make concessions. The Disunionists may be assured that "no step backward" will be taken on their account, and if anything can prevent the Republican Party from "softening down" their platform, as Mr. GREELEY would say, it is the "fantastic tricks" which the traitors play "before high Heaven."

There is still uneasiness in high quarters in regard to the maintenance of peace on the 4th proximo. I make no question that the most malignant spirit pervades the minds of the Breckinridge demagogues, and if it were possible for them to stir up a rebellion, without participating in it, I should apprehend difficulties. But the recent Southern elections should dissipate all fear that the Southern people would engage in a desperate attempt to prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. When Virginia gives some fifty thousand majority for Union delegates to a State Convention—when Tennessee goes further, and votes down the Convention itself by a similar majority—when the Secessionists cannot count one in ten of the population of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, and, perhaps, not more than one in five of that of North Carolina, where, in the name of reason, are the formidable forces of the traitors to come from? The roughs in Baltimore may possibly send over a delegation consisting of some hundreds, but the worst of it will be the necessity of greater vigilance, to keep them in their places. If they attempt to come here armed, it will be perfectly competent to disarm them, and to turn them back, or send them to prison. OBSERVER.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH.—The vote in this city so far as ascertained stands:

Union Ticket, 712; Secession, 81.

For Convention, 220; Against Convention, 540.

Partial reports from other precincts give similar results.

PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Wake County, including Raleigh, gives 1,000 for the Union ticket. The majority against the Convention is large.

NEW-HANOVER—Three precincts give 861 majority for the Convention;—the other precincts will largely increase the majority. The secession candidates will be elected by about 1,000 majority.

BRUNSWICK—No doubt this town has gone for the Convention, and secession delegates elected.

DUPLIN—Three precincts give 420 for Convention and 3 against.

WAYNE—1,000 for secession.

PROCEEDINGS AT MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. WRIGHT'S resolution for discussion, on a permanent Constitution, will be up for public consideration to-morrow.

Mr. CHILTON'S resolution, instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the propriety of constructing several iron-plated frigates was adopted.

The act to raise provisional forces of the Confederate States and for other purposes, directs, among other provisions, that the President shall take charge of all military operations between the Confederacy and other Powers.

An act was passed to raise money to support the Government. It authorizes the President to borrow $15,000,000, payable in ten years with interest at 8 per centum. The last section directs the levying of an export duty of ½c. per pound on cotton exported after the 1st of August to create a fund to liquidate the principal and interest of the loan.

The Committee on Flags has not reported.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 28.

In the Convention to day Mr. MORTON made a speech in favor of immediate secession. He denounced the result of the Peace Conference as a miserable abortion.

Mr. BAYLOR, of Augusta, Ga., commenced a Union speech, pending which the Convention adjourned.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 28—P.M.

Messrs. TYLER and SEDDON were serenaded to night. Both made speeches, and denounced the result of the Peace Conference as a worthless affair. They declared that the South had nothing to hope from the Republican Party.

Mr. SEDDON said that the proposition adopted by the Conference was a delusion and a sham, as well as an insult and an offence to the South.

Lieutenant-Governor MONTAGUE is now making a secession speech.

The secession sentiment is increasing among the people, and if any measure of coercion is adopted the North may rest assured that Virgina will secede.

The Peace Conference is generally condemned.

MR. LINCOLN'S PASSAGE THROUGH BALTIMORE.

CARD FROM THE BALTIMORE MARSHAL OF POLICE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL,
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1861.

Having been in Washington on Thursday last, on business of purely a private nature, I called to pay a friendly visit to the friends of the President elect, with whom I had been for many years on kind and intimate relations. In conversation, the contemplated passage through our city of the public functionary referred to was incidentally mentioned, when I spoke of the rumors which had reached me of an intended Republican display, by certain parties here, which in my opinion would be deemed offensive to the masses of our people, and in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S associating himself with such a demonstration, or having it as an appendage in his transit through Baltimore, would invite decided marks of disapproval.

I did not recommend that the President elect should avoid passing openly through Baltimore, nor did I for one moment contemplate such a contingency. Indeed, I made no recommendation whatever in the premises, but confined my remarks to the expression of an opinion that such an escort or appendage as the one which rumor had indicated would, in my judgment, be ill advised, and subject that appendage to an expression of public dissatisfaction, which might, and doubtless would, have been construed into a premeditated discourtesy by the people of Baltimore to the President elect.

The Police Board had the whole subject of the expected visit of the President elect under consideration, and all the measures necessary for preserving order on the occasion were fully matured, and deemed by them amply sufficient.

The Board were also informed by me of the conversation referred to, held by me in Washington, and concurred in the opinion which I had expressed.

I make this explanation because erroneous constructions of my action in the matter have found their way to the public through a portion of the Press.

(Signed,) GEO. P. KANE, Marshal.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a number of petitions signed by several thousand persons in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the Government, and enforcement of the laws.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Oregon War Debt bill; that the Senate agree to the House amendment, with an amendment making the amount paid two millions four hundred thousand dollars, and allowing the Auditor to receive additional evidence in regard to supplies furnished, etc., and that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay the claimants in the bonds of the United States. Report agreed to.

The Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up, the amendments of the Committee of Finance being under consideration.

By consent, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) from the Select Committee on the proposition adopted by the Peace Convention, offered a report, recommending the adoption of that proposition.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) and himself, formed a minority on that Committee, and wished to submit a substitute as a minority report, but the majority held that it was not competent, so he asked leave to submit a joint resolution in his own name, in which the Senator from Illinois concurs.

Whereas, The Legislatures of Kentucky, Illinois and New-Jersey have applied to Congress to call a Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That the other States be invited to take the subject into consideration and express their will on the subject to Congress, in pursuance of the fifth article of the Constitution.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) objected to the consideration of the report to-day.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said it was a mistake that Wisconsin had sent delegates to the Convention. He had a proviso which at a proper time he should offer to the first section of the amendment proposed by the Convention:

Resolved, That this section shall take effect on the express condition that no State, or any part thereof, heretofore admitted, or hereafter to be admitted, shall have power to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the United States; and that the Constitution be the supreme law of the land, anything contained in any constitution or ordinance of any State or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding.

The report and amendments and joint resolution were ordered to be printed and laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of HENRY S. LANE, Senator elect from the State of Indiana.

Mr. TRUMBULL also made a report from the Committee appointed to wait on the President and Vice-President to inform them of their election. He said the Committee had performed the duty. The President said:

"With deep gratitude to my countrymen for their mark of confidence, and with great distrust of my ability to perform the duty, even in favorable circumstances, now rendered doubly difficult by the existing national peril, but with a firm reliance on the strength of our free Government, and the ultimate loyalty of the people to the just principles upon which it was founded, and above all, with an unshaken faith in the Supreme Ruler of nations, I accept this trust, and shall be pleased to signify my acceptance to the respective Houses of Congress."

The Vice-President said:

"Please communicate to the Houses of Congress my acceptance of the trust confided to me by a generous people; and while the position was neither sought nor desired, I am truly grateful for the confidence reposed in me, and deeply sensible of the obligation imposed. It shall be my earnest effort to discharge the duty in a manner which will subserve the interests of the whole country."

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to the Post-office bill, changing the Butterfield route, and providing for a mail by the Central route to California and Pony Express, &c., for $1,150,000.

This was discussed at some length.

One o'clock having arrived a discussion arose whether the report of the Select Committee was in order.

Messrs. HALE and FESSENDEN argued that it was not, as an objection against it would carry it over.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied to Mr. FESSENDEN, saying the Senator had no right to characterize anything he said as presumption.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I did not say any such thing, Sir.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—You did, Sir, if I understand.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Well, Sir, I say I did not. But the Senator can take it as he pleases.

Then Mr. CRITTENDEN turned to Mr. FESSENDEN'S desk, and back to the Chair, going close to Mr. FESSENDEN, but the conversation between them was inaudible in the gallery.

The Chair called the Senators to order.

The resolutions were then taken up by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Fitch, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson, Wigfall—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler Clark, Collamore, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrell, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—23.

Mr. HALE objected to the report going to its second reading, and after further discussion the report and resolutions were laid over and made the special order for to morrow, at 12½ o'clock.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Post-office bill.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) spoke in favor of Mr. WILSON'S amendment for a daily mail, &c.

The discussion was continued at some length, and Mr. WILSON'S amendment was adopted—Yeas, 21; Nays, 19.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved to reduce the amount of payment to one million dollars.

Debated at some length and agreed to—Yeas, 29; Nays, 14.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved an Executive Session.

Carried—Yeas, 25; Nays, 24.

After an Executive session, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Post-office bill.

Mr. GWIN'S amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment, that the Postmaster-General refund to FRANKLIN HAVEN certain money deposited. (This is relative to the Boston Post-office matter.)

The amendment was agreed to.

After further consideration, the bill was passed.

The bill relative to the distribution of books, reports of the Supreme Court, &c., was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. LANE, a bill donating public land in Minnesota and Oregon for school purposes was taken up and passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Am.,) presented a petition, signed by ladies of New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, New-Jersey, Delaware, Illinois, Vermont, Indiana, New-Hampshire, North Carolina and the District of Columbia, and was proceeding to state its contents, saying they pray Congress to take measures to restore peace and reconcile existing difficulties.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) interrupted and demanded the regular order,

Mr. BARR, of New-York, (Dem.,) supposed the right of petition was in order at any time.

Mr. GILMER withdrew the petition for the present.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. CORWIN'S proposed amendment to the Constitution yesterday failed to receive the required two-third vote, was announced as the first business in order.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) who made the motion, called the attention of his Republican friends to the importance of the vote they were now called on to give. But a few days ago they all emphatically declared, by sanctioning the resolution unanimously adopted, that they had no desire or disposition to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists. Yesterday, however, they seemed to have forgotten this declaration, carried away by wild fanaticism, and also the peculiar condition of the country requiring some action. If they had changed their ground since the occasion to which he had referred, and were now disposed to invade the sovereignty of the States, then he was no Republican. In repeated speeches he had said those who accused the Republicans of such a design uttered a slander. Should they say to the world when they are about to possess the power of the Government that they are for using it to break down the sovereign rights of the States and invade their privileges? If that was the doctrine he could not subscribe to it. They should bear in mind that they were not the masters, but the mere servants of the people. The proposition to amend the Constitution should be taken to their masters, and the latter should be asked whether they will approve or reject it. For the sake of the peace and quiet of the country, and for the good of the Republican Party, the Republicans should come forward to-day, and with the same unanimity with which they voted for the resolution to which he had referred, declare the same thing in the pending proposition as an amendment to the Constitution. If you fail to give peace you wrong yourselves, not the people, and on your heads will fall the responsibility.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) withdrew the previous question at the request of

Mr. STANTON, who proceeded to address the House. He said he should not have regarded the vote of yesterday as a matter of great consequence while there were fifteen Slaveholding States in the Union acknowledging allegiance to the Federal Government, and having, therefore, in their own hands the power to protect themselves against any invasion of their rights on the part of the General Government. Then it would have been a matter of little consequence whether they incorporated such an amendment or not in the Constitution. But the state of the country had radically and essentially changed; seven or eight States now denied allegiance to this Government, and had organized a separate Confederacy, and had declared their independence of all control of this Government. Whether that independence was to be maintained or not, the future only could decide. But if towards the maintenance of their position public opinion in the seceding States should sustain the action of those who had taken the lead in this matter, so as to show that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest could bring them back, he, for one, rather than resort to such means, was disposed to recognize that independence. [Cries from Democratic side, "That's right;" "Good."] In that state of things, if the remaining seven slaveholding States should continue in the Union, they were then entitled to additional guarantees. [Cries of "Good" from the right of the Chair.] There are now seven Slaveholding States and nineteen Free States. In ten years more, for all practicable purposes, Delaware would be a Free State. That would leave twenty-three Free States and only six Slaveholding States. In a few years more they would have other Free States organized out of the Territories, and thus, in a short time, they would have the required number—three-fourths of the States—to enable them to change the Constitution and to enter upon the Federal Government and upon Congress the power to interfere with Slavery. Now he hoped that that was a power which would never be vested in Congress. No matter if there should be but one Slave State, Slavery was a matter of domestic concern only, and Congress should never take jurisdiction of it. If they were citizens of Slaveholding States they would be the first to resist the interference of the General Government, because they, too, would see that it was a subject which Congress could not understand and ought to have no control over, and that it was a matter which should be entirely left to the States themselves. He hoped, therefore, it was the intention of the House to afford to the Slave States which were still left to the Union that Constitutional protection which the altered circumstances of the country demanded, and that they would see how incumbent it was upon them to vote to submit the question to the people, to say the least of it, that they might, if they deemed fit, recognize and adopt it. It will not do for them to say that the Constitution which their fathers made was sufficient for the country in the present altered circumstances and condition of public affairs. At the organization of the Government there was but one Free State, and all the rest were Slaveholding States, and then everybody anticipated an increased growth and spread of Slaveholding States, and therefore it was that it was deemed necessary to make other guarantees beyond those which were incorporated in the Constitution. Suppose they had provided for the representation of a certain number of inhabitants in all time to come, would not an increased number of inhabitants make it necessary to change the Constitution so as to provide for a representation on an increased ratio of inhabitants? When the Constitution was framed for this Confederacy there was but one Free State and twelve Slaveholding States, so that then the Constitution was adequate for the protection of all sections. But now they had nineteen Free States and only seven Slaveholding States. He was in earnest in this business, and he was sincere when he said that he did not desire to interfere with Slavery in the States where it existed. He was sure that his colleagues were equally sincere in their asseverations in this regard. But would they guarantee that their successors in ten or twenty years hence would be imbued with like sentiments? Would they answer for the progress of public opinion in the Free States, and for the ground they might assume in some ten years hence. He maintained that if the remaining Slave States continue in the Union they had a right to demand new guarantees; and, as far as his vote was concerned, they should have it. (Applause on the floor, right of the chair.) He would caution his friends, they were now making a mistake. He could tell them that public opinion in the States would not warrant their refusal to vote for this proposed amendment to the Constitution, and, at all events, to say the least of it, was a most ungracious thing for them to refuse to allow a public expression of opinion on the subject. They might rest assured that in voting against the measure their position would not be sustained. All he would say was that if this thing was now refused, all he would ask of his Southern friends was to forego any act of secession or rashness till the friends of the measure had an opportunity of appealing to the people of the Free States.

General applause on the floor followed the close of these remarks.

Mr. STANTON, amid great excitement and general applause on the Democratic side, and furious appeals from the Republican side for a hearing, renewed the motion for the previous question.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rose, but vainly strove to gain a hearing. All his efforts were lost, and had to be ultimately abandoned in the face of a continuous call to order at the highest pitch of members' voices. The words, "I insist—it is not fair," only surmounted the uproar.

Several members, who had kept themselves in reserve, called the gentleman (Mr. LOVEJOY) to order.

Mr. LOVEJOY.—"Mr. Speaker," again the gentleman roared out at his loudest in vain. Not a word he uttered could be heard.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS—Call the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. LOVEJOY, (in a lull.)—Will the gentleman (Mr. STANTON) withdraw the previous question for a moment?

Again rose a storm of voices, howling out, "Order, order."

The SPEAKER, (overtopping the uproar.)—Does the gentleman withdraw the previous question?

Mr. STANTON.—I emphatically refuse.

This announcement changed the howling on the floor to cheers.

Mr. LOVEJOY (taking advantage of the digression shouted out that it was unfair, as two speeches had been made on that side.

The chorus of "Order" was again taken up, and again Mr. LOVEJOY'S most stentorian efforts were as whisperings in a gale of wind.

The Speaker, regardless of the noise on his right, and the most wildly-uttered but unheard ejaculations of the Republicans on his left, successfully essayed to make himself heard, as with a determined effort he called to members in favor of the previous question to stand up.

The sudden action of so many members in rising to their feet added greatly to the uproar that reigned in the hall, and must have excited anticipations of a general row in the minds of the spectators who crowded the galleries.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, (Rep.,) suddenly got in, "I demand to have a chance to be heard."

Any hope of a chance the gentleman might have been sanguine enough to entertain must have been crushed in the bud before the renewed breaking forth of

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

Position and Policy of the Republican Party.

Remarks of Mr. H. J. Raymond at the Meeting of the Republican Club, Feb. 26, 1861.

Mr. RAYMOND was introduced to the meeting by SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., President of the Club, in some very complimentary remarks, and, after the applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, he went on to say, that his object in coming to the meeting was not to deliver an "address," as he had been advertised to do, but merely to join with Republicans in rejoicing over the victory they had achieved,—the most signal and important, in his judgment, which the political annals of the country had ever witnessed. It has been achieved, moreover, said Mr. R., after a comparatively brief struggle—since the Republican Party, as a distinct national organization, was only five years old on WASHINGTON'S last birthday. Its first National Convention was held on the 22d of February, 1856, at Pittsburgh, and then for the first time the party put forth its programme of purposes and principles. The Address then issued vindicated at length the necessity which political emergencies had created for the formation of a new party, and set forth very clearly the specific reform which it proposed to effect in the administration of the National Government. The necessity for the new party grew out of the fact, which was open to the observation of all, that "the Government of the United States," to use the words of that Address, "had ceased to be administered in accordance with the Constitution, or for the preservation and prosperity of the American Union;—but that its powers were systematically wielded *for the promotion and extension of the interest of Slavery*, in direct hostility to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, in flagrant disregard of other great interests of the country, and in open contempt of the public sentiment of the American people and of the Christian world." That Convention further proclaimed its belief that unless the policy which then controlled the Government of the United States could be arrested by the interposition of the People, "the hold of the Union upon their loyalty and affection would be relaxed, the domestic tranquillity would be disturbed, and all constitutional securities for the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity would be destroyed." This was the great fact which made the organization of the Republican Party necessary. The Slaveholding interest had obtained complete control of the Government; not by its own power, but by its alliances with other political parties. It controlled their policy, and thus ruled the country. No man could be appointed to office unless he believed that Slavery was right. No national policy or any subject could be adopted if it threatened in the least to interfere with the permanent interest of Slavery. A ban of proscription rested upon every man, North or South, who was not ready to prostrate himself at the shrine of this new divinity. And the aim of the Republican Party was to "determine whether Slavery should continue to be the paramount and controlling influence in the Federal Administration, or whether *other rights* and *other interests* shall resume the degree of consideration to which they are entitled." That battle has been fought,—and has ended in victory,—a victory which challenges the attention of the world,—a victory whose importance no words can exaggerate. The Slave Power, as a controlling element in our national politics, has been dethroned. We have delivered our Government from the tyrannical ascendancy of this foul usurper, and if we use our victory wisely, its verdict can never be reversed,—the Slave Power can never regain that supremacy in our national councils from which it has been expelled. [Applause.] This is a victory worthy of exultation. It is worth all it has cost, and all it is likely to cost, whatever that may be. [Loud applause.] We have at last a government resting upon that broad, democratic, constitutional basis, the will of the people,—free to consult all the interests of the people,—and to use all the powers which the people give it to promote justice, enlarge the foundations of liberty, and secure the prosperity of ourselves and our posterity for all time to come. [Applause.]

And now having achieved a victory, our next task is to make use of it. We are to reap its fruits,—to make it beneficent and perpetual. It must not be to us merely a passing gleam of sunshine, lighting up for the moment the path of our political progress;—it must become a steady light,—a guide to ourselves and our country for all time to come. We are to *stand fast*, and, by a wise administration of the Government which is committed to our hands, make that victory as permanent and enduring as the American Constitution,—aye, as the American continent itself. [Applause.]

The Republican Party is now responsible for the conduct of our National affairs. It has placed the helm of the Ship of State in the hands of a man whose strength and skill,—whose high integrity of soul, whose clear, calm perception of the grandeur of his mission, and whose courage and ability to meet every emergency and to perform every duty that will devolve upon him, will become more and more manifest with every day and every hour. [Applause.] We know the truth, the uprightness, the loyalty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and we must let him know the loyalty, the calm courage and the good faith of that great party which has placed him in power. [Applause.] His first duty is to take possession of the Government; and thanks to his own prompt action and the wisdom and sagacity of those whom he has associated with him, the initial step towards that result has been taken, and he is now in the Capital, ready to assume all the responsibilities that devolve upon him. [Applause.] No man ever entered upon the duties of that position with such formidable difficulties to encounter. The Republican Party finds the Government shattered and tottering to its fall. The enemy, foreseeing discomfiture, had mined the citadel which he could not defend, and his first act after defeat was to set fire to the train, and blow up the fortress from which he had been dislodged. Our political opponents have been sapping and mining in all directions—digging under the foundations of the Government at every pillar—extending conspiracy and organizing treason in every department of the civil administration—corrupting the Army and Navy—having their agents of treason in every quarter, even in the Cabinet of the President—and making even the President himself the agent and accomplice in destroying the very Government he had sworn to maintain and defend. And the moment it was known that the Republicans had achieved the victory, the mines were sprung, the magazines were exploded, and, so far as they could accomplish that object, the whole Government was destroyed, for the miserable satisfaction of burying their opponents under its ruins. Thank God, the base design has failed! [Applause.] But it went far enough to create a most embarrassing state of things for the new Administration—one which will demand consummate wisdom on the part of the men who carry on the Government, and great forbearance on the part of their constituents, to surmount and overcome.

This is the condition of the country at the moment the Republican Administration comes into

power. In *seven* of the Slaveholding States the conspiracy has proved successful. Those States have repudiated their allegiance to the Government of the United States. They have founded a hostile Confederacy, and are now in arms against the Government,—ready to resist by force any attempt to execute the laws. Undoubtedly there are some among their people who are still for the Union,—but they are overborne by numbers, and so far as their public action goes these seven States are unanimous. In the other *eight* Slave-States loyalty to the Constitution is still the dominant sentiment. [Applause.] There is a large, resolute and powerful party in each of them friendly to secession,—and determined to drag the States into the vortex of rebellion ;—but they are met by an equally resolute Union Party, determined to cling to the Union to the last extremity, and to support, unstained, the honor and glory of the American flag. [Applause.] Thus far they have held their ground, and though the battle is not yet over, we hope and trust that they will be able permanently to keep their States true to the Union and the Constitution. [Applause.] Then, we have *nineteen* Free States loyal to the Union, [applause]—unanimous in their determination to preserve and protect it, [applause,] rallying as one man around the flag of their country, and ready to do battle on any field against all who would assail its honor or attempt its destruction. [Loud applause.] For it is but just to say that in presence of this great issue party distinctions disappear ;—the great mass of the Democratic Party in all the North stand by our side,—ready, with us, to maintain the Union against all its foes. [Applause.]

Here, then, is our condition. This is the aspect of the country. And under these circumstances the Republican Party takes possession of the Government and assumes all the responsibility of carrying it forward. What is its first and paramount duty ? What shall be its policy ? By what course of public action, as it enters upon this broad and disturbed scene,—shall it seek to maintain the Constitution, to enforce the laws, to restore peace and tranquility to the country,and thus hand down the priceless treasures of Liberty and Union to our posterity ? [Applause.] These are serious questions ;—they deserve and demand the gravest attention of all who are interested in the welfare of the country and in the permanent success of the Republican Party. I don't know but I shall weary you if I attempt to answer them with any fullness of detail—

VOICES—"No," "No," "Go on," "Go on."

MR. RAYMOND—I have not the slightest thought of stopping now. [Laughter.] My only object was to throw out an anchor for the future ; I want to apologize in advance for a possible trespass upon your patience. I am quick at taking a hint on such a point, and shall be obliged to you if you will let me know when I am becoming tiresome. Moreover, as my only object in this matter is to confer with you, and see what course we all ought to adopt in this crisis, and as I may say some things which may not meet the concurrence of all who hear me, I shall be very glad to have you indicate any point, either of fact or argument, on which you have doubts—and it will give me pleasure to make such explanations as the case may require. [Applause.]

In the first place, then, the Republican Administration may possibly think it wise to *ignore* the extraordinary features of the situation to which I have referred—to go on with the Government as if nothing had happened—and to pay no more attention to the Southern States than if they did not exist, or were still loyal to the Union. But these things force themselves upon our attention. The Government cannot ignore them. Governments have to deal with facts—with things as they are, not as they ought to be ; and skill in Government consists in a wise and careful study of all existing facts, and in the adoption of precisely such measures as the emergency of the day may require. Politics is, in this sense, the science of expedients —the art of adapting public action to the circumstances of the case, of doing to-day what the emergencies of the day require. We cannot dismiss this matter of secession, therefore, from our minds, or neglect or discard it in the administration of the Government. We must give it our serious attention. It must necessarily influence the policy of the Government. It is the first and most serious fact with which our Republican Administration has to deal. Fortunately we have men at the head of our affairs wise enough and practical enough to meet any such crisis, and deal with it as the emergency may require. [Applause.]

Well, there is another course open to the Republican Party,—and it accords with the impulses of political feeling. We have achieved this victory by the votes of the Free States. We will fall back upon them, (it may be said,) and rely on them alone for support. We will shape our policy by their wants alone : we will consult only their interests, their sentiments, their wishes,—leaving the Slave States, which have resisted us with fierce and unjust hostility at every step, to submit to such Government as the Free States may see fit to impose. This policy is certainly open to some very grave objections. We must remember that, although as a party we might look only to one section—as a victorious party,—as in possession of the Government, we are bound to regard the whole,—to care for the whole—to consult the whole, and to secure to each and every part full protection for its rights and its interests. [Applause.]

We have been denounced as a sectional party ;—we must not justify the reproach by a sectional administration of the Government. We have repelled the calumny ;—we must vindicate the truth of our words by the justice of our acts. [Applause.] We must know nothing of sections in conducting the Government. Whatever we were before, we must be a *national* party now,—for we have the Nation, with all its rights and all its interests, committed to our keeping. [Applause.]

Now, the first thing the Republican Party has to do is to restore the Union to its integrity. [Applause.] We are for the Union and the Constitution,—and we are determined to maintain and defend them. We want no amended Constitution, and we don't intend to have any dissevered Union. [Loud applause.] The Republican Party is to-day, from the necessity of its position, as well as from its principles, the UNION PARTY of this country. [A voice—"That's so," and applause.] It is the party to which Union-loving men, of all parties and in all sections, look for the restoration of peace,—for the support and defence of the Constitution which our fathers gave us. [Applause.]

This, then, is our first duty ;—how shall we perform it ? By compromising with States, or sections, or individual men that are in arms against the Government ? [Cries of "No," "no."] A thousand times NO ! We cannot preserve the Government in that way,—for the very process implies and involves the death of the very principle of government itself. [Loud applause.] A Government which thus buys the privilege of existing, does not deserve to exist. It cannot exist,—for it signs its own death warrant by the very process of bargaining for its life. [Applause.] We cannot compromise with traitors. [Applause.] We must hold them to their allegiance. In due time, and by wise measures, they must be held to their responsibility and made to feel that the Government of the United States is a Government in fact, as well as in name,—that it has power to enforce its laws as well as the right to make them, and that the affection and loyalty of the people is the immovable rock on which it rests. [Applause.]

The first step which the Republican Party has to take in order to accomplish this result,—in order to consolidate the Union,—is to rally to its support the Union men of the whole country,—to enlist under the banner of Union all who love its Stars and Stripes, wherever they are, and thus present one solid and resistless phalanx against all its foes. [Applause.] And first of all, we should make common cause with that noble band of Union men in the Border States who, against hostilities of which we can have but a faint idea,—at hazards political and personal which we are never called on to encounter,—and with a lofty courage and fidelity which should commend them to our eternal gratitude, have rallied to the support of the Government just as it is about to pass into Republican hands. [Applause.] They are the men whom we need as allies,—whom we may be proud to greet as brethren, in the great work of maintaining the Constitution and restoring the Union to its integrity. We are bound to give them all the aid in our power, in their struggles with Disunion upon their own soil. We are bound to strengthen their hands and encourage their hearts, in their contest with the common enemy. If we can do anything, without any sacrifice of principle on our own part, to aid them in their struggle, to strike down the weapons by which they are assailed, to give them a stronger hold upon the people of their own States to whom they look for support and with whom the decision of the question lies,—is it not, I ask you as candid men,—is it not our duty to do it ? Is it not our duty to ourselves, to our party and our country, to extend to them the hand of fraternal friendship,—to aid them in their efforts, and to join hands with them in this common cause ? [Applause.]

As to this general principle, I presume there is no room for doubt. All will agree that the Republican Party should take such a position and adopt such a policy, so far as this issue is concerned, as will, without any sacrific of principle, rally to its standard the Union men of the whole country. Now the next question is, by what specific action can this be done ? What measures are required, —what policy must be adopted to bring about this result ? What can we do, without sacrificing our own principles, that will strengthen the loyalty and confirm the allegiance of the Border States ?

I see some doctors among my hearers, and I presume they will agree with me that the first thing to be done in dealing with a patient is to find out what ails him. What is it, then, that has caused this discontent in the Southern States,—I mean in the Border States, for the Gulf States are past the power of medicine just now. I intend to attempt no diagnosis of their case. It must be borne in mind, in the first place, that an active band of conspirators has been at work for years to poison the minds of the people of the South,—to excite their fears and apprehensions with regard to the North, and thus to prepare the way for disunion. These men are the active traitors who are directly responsible for all our present troubles. All we have to do with them is to bring them to trial and to hang them as traitors whenever we can catch them. [Applause.] Whenever this Government has the power to mete out justice to the leaders of this Southern rebellion, its first duty will be to make an example of some of them for the benefit of all future generations. [Loud applause.] But the great mass of the people in these Border States are not in this category. They are merely the dupes and victims of these conspirators. They have been told from the stump and the pulpit, through the Press, and in every possible form, that the Republicans are Abolitionists,—that they seek the emancipation of their slaves,—and are determined to trample on their rights and disturb their domestic peace. I have not the slightest doubt that their apprehensions on this score are perfectly sincere, and that they account in a very great degree for the sudden paroxysm of alarm and resentment that has led to the recent movements of rebellion in the Southern States. Now, I think it only fair to accept their alarm on this score as sincere and real,—and our first duty is to allay it. We have done this so far as words can go. We have disclaimed all such intentions—repudiating utterly all acts which seem to countenance such charges, and given every possible assurance that their rights and institutions shall be perfectly sacred in our hands. The Republican Convention at Chicago embodied a very strong and explicit declaration on this subject in the Republican platform, and it has been reiterated over and over again, on every proper occasion, by the leaders and organs of the Republican Party. All this does good. But the only thing which will thoroughly and completely disabuse the minds of the Southern people of these false impressions is, actual experience of a Republican Administration. [Applause.] When they see such an Administration in the full tide of successful experiment, and showing not the slightest disposition to interfere with their rights or institutions, in any particular, they will dismiss the apprehensions which have so inflamed their minds hitherto. [Applause.] This is the proper remedy for that evil,—and I have no fears that it will not prove effectual.

Aside from this I believe the *Territorial question* is the only one which gives the Secession party any foothold in the Border States. From the day of its organization the Republican Party has been compelled to make the question of Slavery in the Territories a very prominent feature of the controversy. It has always stood in the very front of the battle,—not because the Republicans cared more for the Territories than for the States,—but because it was *through* the Territories that the Slave power sought the perpetuation of its ascendancy. For twenty years Slavery has been seeking a new foothold in the Territories, in order to fortify its position in the General Government, and to strengthen itself against all endeavors to dislodge it. It was with this object that the Missouri Compromise was repealed,—and it was this crowning act of grasping ambition and of bad faith that demonstrated the necessity of a new political organization for the dethronement of the slave power, and that led thus to the formation of the Republican Party. The great, turning point of the whole controversy was the contest for the possession of Kansas. Kansas was the Malakoff of Freedom, and the slave power did *not* take it. [Applause.] When it was driven back from that impregnable citadel, it was thoroughly routed. It has never been able even to rally its shattered legions for another struggle. At Charleston, where the bugle was sounded for another charge, the factions of the contending host refused to obey the summons, and could not be mustered for another battle. The slave power, as I have already said, is dethroned,—and all that is left of the Territories, even as a relic of the fight, is New-Mexico. All the rest have been won for Freedom. New-Mexico alone remains,—the only Territory concerning which it is possible to raise even the semblance of a contest. And what are the chances of Slavery there ? Mr. SEWARD told us in a recent speech that the efforts of the last ten years, backed by all the power and patronage of the Federal Government, had only succeeded in carrying *twenty-four* slaves into New-Mexico. That is the whole number now there. Probably there are not *ten* slaveholders in the whole Territory. They have passed a slave code, it is true, which is a disgrace to the age ; but this was done, not by the slaveholders, but by the office-holders of the Federal Government. The whole power and patronage of the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN has been thrown into that scale, —and this is all it has been able to accomplish. But a reaction has already commenced. Even under the influence of these Pro Slavery officials, the free sentiment of the Territory already makes itself felt, and there is every reason to believe that this slave code will be speedily repealed. We shall soon have Republican officials in New-Mexico, and then this Pro-Slavery pressure will be removed.

Now what can be done to deprive the Secessionists of the Border States of the power to make any further capital against the Union men who are contesting the question with them at the polls ? In my opinion it can be done by *passing an Enabling Act for New-Mexico* ;—authorizing her people to form a State Constitution, and to apply for admission into the Union. If the question were left to me, I should certainly adopt this course—and I am the more free to urge it because it comes from one whose devotion to the principles of freedom no man can question—who inherits the attachment to liberty which his own great abilities so nobly vindicate—the son of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. [Applause.] The chances are more than even that it would be a Free State at the very outset, and no one who knows anything of its soil and climate can believe that under any circumstances Slavery could become a permanent denizen of the State.

Now, suppose this to be done, how should we stand then with the Border States and the country at large ?—I do not mean with Secessionists and traitors,—but with the loyal Union men South and North ? Could not Union men everywhere make a stronger stand in support of the Constitution and against its foes, with this territorial question out of the way, than they can so long as it is left open ? Could not the men from the Border States, who have stood so nobly by the Union in Congress, go home and meet their opponents at the polls with better chances of success than if this issue is still left as a weapon in the hands of their foes ? And, of what possible use can it be hereafter, in any event, to the Republican Party ? What principles do we sacrifice by such a disposition of it ? In what particular would the passage of such a bill infringe on the Chicago Platform, or on any principle which is essential to the integrity of the Republican Party ?

A VOICE—Would the Border States be satisfied with that concession ?

MR. RAYMOND—I would not make it as a concession. It is *not* a concession in any sense. I would do it as the best possible method of winding up a controversy which has been fought out, and in which we have won the victory. [Applause.] We don't want this territorial question on our hands any longer, for it has lost all its importance, and the constant agitation of it prevents the Government from giving its attention to more important concerns. I would pass the bill, therefore, for our own convenience. I would not do this, or anything else, as a concession,—or a compromise. I am opposed, as I have already said, to "compromising" for the existence of the Government. [Applause.] But I believe it would have the effect of disarming the Secessionists, and of strengthening the Union men in the Border States; and that is an additional reason why I think it ought to be done. [Applause.] I presume it would not "satisfy" the Secessionists. If I thought it would, I should know it was wrong, and ought not to be done. [Applause.] But it would do something much better,—it would stop their mouths, and paralyze their hands, and give the Union men a chance to thrash them soundly at the polls. [Applause.] That is the result I wish to see accomplished.

A VOICE—Don't the Southern men want the Missouri Compromise restored ?

MR. RAYMOND—Some do and some do not. The soundest and best men among them care nothing about it. They have no slaves to send into Territories where they would be worth about as much as they would in Vermont, when they can get a thousand dollars apiece for them at home. What they want is to *have the question settled.* They want it out of the way. They say they have no fears of the Republican Party,—they have faith in its fidelity to the Constitution,—and they desire to see the Union preserved. They are embarrassed and weakened at the polls by this incessant territorial controversy, and they want it to end. Now that there is nothing left to fight about, they want the fight stopped. [Applause.] Get this out of the way, and they declare their ability to hold every one of the Border States firmly and unflinchingly to the Union. [Applause.] Why should we not help them do it ? Will any one here tell me now what possible reason there is for our refusing thus to end the strife, and aid the Union men in the Border States ?

A VOICE—The Republican Party opposes the extension of Slavery. A measure of that kind would extend Slavery into Free Territories.

MR. RAYMOND—Into what Territories ? I have already shown that we have no terrritory left into which Slavery can possibly go, but New-Mexico ;—and that the chances are ten to one, that under an enabling act and with the influence of the Republican Administration, New-Mexico would become a Free State. I have not the slightest doubt on that point.

THE VOICE—Well, suppose Slavery could go there by chance. Why should we give it that chance ?

MR. RAYMOND—Simply, because we get a great deal more than we give. I suppose there is a "chance" that Slavery may go to the top of the Rocky Mountains, or into Vermont ; but we don't think it worth while to sacrifice any great national interests for the sake of averting the "chance" of such a catastrophe. This must be treated like a practical question,—not as a hobby with which we are to amuse ourselves or play off our devotion to words and phrases. Our President must treat it on the basis of common sense,—examine the advantages and disadvantages of every course of action that may be suggested,—and do that which the best good of the whole country may seem to require,—and it is our duty, as good citizens, engaged in the great work of carrying on this Government, to act with the same practical judgment and common sense we would bring to the management of our own affairs. [Enthusiastic applause.] I believe the question will be settled in this way and on this basis. I believe the Republican Party to be a *practical* party,—not disposed to waste its power in chase of gilded baubles, nor to permit itself to be made the sport and victim of men who think more of gratifying their own fancies than of serving and saving the country :—but alive to its responsibilities and resolved to vindicate the wisdom and stability of our form of government. [Applause.] One thing let us bear in mind,—*this Union is to be saved.* There is to be a great, powerful, triumphant Union Party in the land,—embracing the great body of the loyal men of all the States. The Democratic Party stands ready, as I have said, to sustain us in sustaining the Government and preserving the Union. But it also stands ready to profit by our mistakes. And if we throw away the golden opportunity now offered *to nationalize Republicanism*, to save the Union on the Republican basis, and under the Republican flag—to make for ourselves, our principles and our party, a home in the hearts of the American people—we may rely upon it *they* will step in and save the Union by conceding every demand which the Southern States may make. And the first result we shall see of our folly will be—the restoration of the Bourbons ! [Laughter.] I trust the Republican Party has wisdom enough to escape a rock so plainly in sight, and so fatal to their fortunes and their hopes. [Applause.]

DR. SNODGRASS—If New-Mexico is permitted to come in at once as a State, must it not come in under the influence of the present Pro-Slavery office-holders ? And will not that make it certain that it must come in as a Slave State ? Would not the passage of an enabling act render it impossible for the new-appointed officers to exercise any influence on the subject ?

MR. RAYMOND—That is a fair question, and shall have a fair answer. An Enabling Act, it must be remembered, merely authorizes the people to elect delegates to a Convention—to form a State Constitution ; and it fixes the date of the election, of the meeting of the Convention, and of the submission of the Constitution so formed to the popular vote. Now if such an act were passed, I take it, the date would be remote. The election would scarcely be held before the 1st of November, at any rate—and then of course it must be held under the direction and supervision of the officers appointed by the new Administration. Is not this a sufficient answer ?

DR. SNODGRASS—But this supposes that the officers are to be appointed immediately. Now, as I understand it, it is part of the arrangement that the present officers are to retain their places. This is the expectation of the Border States,—and without this it will be impossible to conciliate the Border States. [Cries of "Question."] Do you not see that this would be an obstacle to your plan ? [Cries of "Question."] I think the audience should not object to my asking these questions if Mr. RAYMOND does not, and I saw him in the Baltimore Convention of 1852 respond to questions in a way that convinced me that he was not afraid. I ask him now if this difficulty about removing the officers is not an obstacle to his plan ?

MR. RAYMOND—I must say I have never before heard that there was likely to be any difficulty in removing Mr. BUCHANAN'S office-holders ; either here, in New-Mexico, or anywhere else. [Applause.] I never heard of anybody who wanted them kept in, and I certainly know a great many who, for various reasons perfectly satisfactory to themselves, want them turned out. [Laughter.] I certainly would never be a party to any compromise which should stipulate for the retention of such office-holders as now curse the country for one hour after an honest President gets a chance to turn them out. [Laughter and applause.] I never heard this point suggested by any Southern man, and I rather think my friend exaggerates its importance.

Alderman MURPHY—What prevents the people of New-Mexico from forming a State Constitution now ?

MR. RAYMOND—Nothing, if they choose to follow the example of Michigan, California and Kansas. But if they were to do so, Congress might or might not accept it. The question would still be open. The object of an Enabling Act is to close it permanently so far as Congress is concerned

A VOICE—We do not know what the Border States may say to this action. Does Mr. RAYMOND know ?

MR. RAYMOND—No.

THE VOICE—Then the project must deceive either them or us. Either it helps Slavery or it don't. I am opposed to all such deceptive schemes.

MR. RAYMOND—That is a plausible way of stating the case, but it is more deceptive than the plan objected to. I have said more than once that I am opposed to compromising,—to driving a bargain in this matter. I want the Government to take such steps as are just, as sacrifice no principle, and as will nevertheless settle the matter by *removing the bone of contention.* That is all. I am setting forth what I consider such a plan, and am assigning the reasons why I approve it. If you differ from me, you have full liberty to state your reasons for doing so, and then we will compare notes and see which is right. But you have no right, on such a basis, to charge me with intending to deceive the South, or anybody else.

THE VOICE—I had no thought of making any such charge. I only say the plan is calculated to deceive them or us. They are expected to adopt it from one motive, and it is urged upon us from quite another. One or the other must be deceived.

MR. RAYMOND—Not at all. They may expect one result and we another. Each acts upon his own judgment—and one or the other may be mistaken ; but there is no deception in the case. They may think Slavery will go into New-Mexico,—and we may think it will not. All things considered, both are willing to take the chances. There is no deception in this. Besides, it is not the object of the measure proposed, either to take Slavery into New-Mexico or to keep it out. It is simply to *end the controversy*, without any sacrifice of principle. That done, a Republican Administration will do all the rest.

A VOICE—Will the Border States help us hang the traitors ?

MR. RAYMOND—I hope so. If not, we will hang them ourselves. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Slavery I think would be as profitable in New-England as anywhere else, if the moral sentiment of the people would tolerate it. Suppose now it *should* go into New-Mexico, and she should come in as a Slave State, with two slave Senators ; would it be quite safe to take this risk ?

MR. RAYMOND—Well, I think it would. In my view of it, I don't think there is any risk about it :—but if there is, it is more than offset by the other advantages of the measure proposed. I believe that Slavery will be excluded.

A VOICE—Forever ?

MR. RAYMOND—Well, forever is a good while, and it is not necessary to make provision for it. What I mean is this :—there may be ten, twenty or thirty slaves in New-Mexico for a year or two, just as there were slaves in New-York and New-Jersey until within a few years past. But New-Mexico will not be a Slave State ; Slavery will not be the characteristic of its industry and institutions. Possibly two Senators may come from there who vote on the side of Slavery ; but they cannot be worse in that respect than Senators from some of our Free States—New-Jersey, for example.

A VOICE—And Indiana.

MR. R.—Certainly. The existence or non-existence of a few slaves in a State does not determine the character of its Senators in Congress. That depends upon political considerations. Hitherto public men have voted on the side of Slavery because Slavery had possession of the Government. That was the road to power and office. But we have changed all that.[Cries, "That's so."] That day has gone by forever. [Applause.] We have changed the switch ! Those who expect favor and consideration at the hands of the Federal Government, must take care which train they take. [Laughter.]

I have been diverted a good deal from my line of remark, though I regret it mainly because I may have trespassed too much upon your patience. ["Go on—go on."] I have set forth what I think should be the policy of the Republican Administration in regard to the Union men in the Border States. It should do anything it can, fairly and honorably, without any sacrifice of principle, to strengthen and aid them in their struggle with secession. We want a consolidated party, sustaining the Government, and embracing all the Free States and all the Border States. [Applause.] And now a few words about the States that have seceded. We want them back into the Union.

A VOICE—No, we don't! Not South Carolina, anyhow.

MR. RAYMOND—Well, I must confess to something of that feeling myself. But then,—we *do* want our old Union,—the Union our fathers made, the Constitution that they have committed to us,—the glorious old flag that has led the van of battle so often,—that never floats on any sea or flutters in any breeze without arousing high hopes and exultations in every heart that loves Liberty ;—we want them all,—we must have them all, and we must hand them down to our children untarnished and unimpaired ! [Loud applause.] No, Sir, we cannot spare even South Carolina. She is wayward and wicked, and needs discipline,—but she is "one of us" for all that. [Applause.] I am not willing that a Republican administration should be signalized by the disruption of this glorious Union. We have undertaken to reform the nation :—the patient must not die on our hands. We must restore the Union,—we must get back all these States, South Carolina, included.

A VOICE.—How are we to get them back ? [Laughter.]

MR. RAYMOND.—There's the rub! We shall have some trouble to accomplish it beyond all doubt. But trouble is precisely what we have to contend with in this world. If there were no difficulties in governing a nation, it would not be worth while to select our best men to do it. Any fool can steer a ship in smooth water. If there were no troubles, no difficulties to be encountered, we might just as well have left Mr. BUCHANAN in the Presidency. What did we elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN for, except to overcome difficulties which made the old public functionary wilt and wish himself in Wheatland ? [Laughter.] Now, in the first place, these States are only nominally out. That simplifies the matter somewhat. In the next place, it must be remembered the Gulf States went out in a hurry,—on an impulse, without stopping to think about it, or to calculate the consequences of their action. And they supposed the Border States would go and do likewise. They believed that all the Slaveholding States would go out in a body,—and then they thought they could form a Confederacy sufficiently powerful and wealthy to sustain itself as an independent nation. And so they might. But the Border States have spoiled that calculation. They refused to go out upon an impulse. They took time to reflect and to study the consequences of the step they were asked to take. The Gulf States alone are weak. It becomes, therefore, a matter of the first importance to prevent them from being strengthened by the accession of any more States. Consolidate the Union as it is. Hold all the forts we have now, especially those which control the great channels of commerce. Keep Fort Taylor and Fort Pickens. Fort Sumter is of no practical consequence, but I would see South Carolina sunk in those fathoms deep before I would give it up. [Great applause.] Collect the revenue at every Southern port, or else declare it to be a port of entry no longer. Make the continuance of postal facilities dependent on the good behavior of each locality. In this way I would do by the Gulf States as the Quaker did to his enemy : "Friend," said he, "I'll not strike thee, but I'll *hold thee uneasy.*" I would leave them to that sternest of all teachers—experience; and in due time—it may be one year or two or three—we shall see a reunion party spring up in every one of the seceded States, grow stronger and stronger with each recurring election, and finally overwhelm the conspirators who have led them into this abyss, with political ruin and universal contempt. [Applause.] The reaction has already begun in Louisiana, and it is even a question whether the Secessionists have carried the State at all. In Mississippi there are indications that a Union Party will soon spring up. We must remember that our Government, although it has force to back it, rests upon opinion,—that the very force which sustains it in the last resort is drawn from the people, and that it can never be employed except with their consent, and in a cause which has their sanction. We can never resort, therefore, to physical coercion until all other means have been exhausted, and the great mass of the people have become satisfied that the case admits of no other remedy. War, it it comes at all, must come after all other resorts have failed,—after we have made every possible appeal to public opinion,—after argument, conciliation and every possible method of adjustment have been tried and proved to be of no avail. Then, if it comes, it will be a war of giants. But if our Republican Administration can pursue a policy of moderation and justice—if it can thus retain the loyalty of the Border States, and establish a system of measures in strict harmony with the Constitution and upon a broad basis of equal rights and general justice, I believe that within a year or two we shall have a healthy Union organization in every Southern State, which will eventually bring back the whole South to its allegiance and restore the Union to its old integrity. [Applause.] We must wait patiently until we can appeal to the cool judgment, the sound common sense of the Southern States. We have achieved a signal victory,—we have conquered our political foes and can well afford to be magnanimous. I know the impulse is very strong to continue the fight. We have become so thoroughly enlisted in the warfare, that it seems almost a personal wrong to require us to stop. [Applause.] But it is never generous to strike a fallen foe,—and it is always a misfortune not to know when the battle is ended and the victory won. [Applause.]

I am under great obligations to you for the patience with which you have listened to my protracted and desultory remarks. I feel a profound solicitude for the success of the Republican Administration. I have the most entire and undoubting faith in the ability and patriotism of our President, and in the wisdom and loyalty of those whom he has called to his councils. [Applause.] Mr. LINCOLN will justify the confidence we have reposed in him. He deserves and requires all your loyalty, all your kind and generous consideration. Give him your hearty, your cordial support, and you may rely upon it he will carry the country through this emergency, and restore harmony to the Union and make it perpetual.

The above, it is only just to say, is but an outline of Mr. RAYMOND'S argument,—rather than a report of his remarks. A large portion of his audience were evidently at the outset opposed to the general policy which he recommended,—but he invited and met objections fully, and frankly, and generally, we believe, to the satisfaction even of those who made them. At the close he was greeted with loud applause,—three cheers were given for him and a vote of thanks was passed for his address.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola *Tribune* has intelligence from Fort Pickens to Feb. 16. Col. LOMAX, some reports say, had complied with Lieut. SLEMMER'S demand that he should stop mounting guns at fortifications evidently erected with the design of attacking the fort. Communication was frequent between the fort and the *Wyandotte*. The British war-steamer *Gladiator* was outside, and the rumor was that her Captain had offered his services to assist in repelling the rebels, as he called them. Some had it that the intention of attacking the fort was foregone, because it had been reliably stated that it would be peaceably surrendered on March 4 ; but Col. CHASE alleged that the assault would be commenced as soon as a negative reply had been received to the formal demand for its surrender, which would soon be made by the authorities of the C. S. A.

WHERE THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL STANDS.

Some days since Mr. Jenkins, M. C., from Virginia, wrote to Postmaster-General KING asking him why T. J. West, late route agent between Grafton and Parkersburgh, Va., had been removed; why he (Mr. J.) had not been consulted in the matter ; upon whose suggestion Mr. West had been removed ; and whether the policy of secretly decapitating "his friends" was to be followed hereafter by the Postmaster-General. To these inquiries Mr. King replied denying the right of Mr. Jenkins to ask such questions, but telling him as a mere matter of courtesy that Mr. West had been removed "for undertaking to destroy the Government from whose treasury he was drawing the means of daily subsistence and whose Constitution he had sworn to support." He did not advise with Mr. Jenkins because he believed him to be laboring for the accomplishment of the same end, and that gentleman is informed that this line of policy will be acted on so long as Mr. King remains in office. In conclusion Mr. King informs his interrogator that he is "for the Union without reservation, equally against disunionists at the South and Abolitionists at the North, and for the just rights of all sections in the Union?

WANT IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* confirms the stories which have come to us that the people in that section of the State are actually suffering from want of the necessities of life. Maj. HAWKINS recently left Brandon as the accredited agent of a number of the destitute in Smith County, where a meeting had just been held to devise means to procure corn. On his lists were 279 names, and the corn they needed amounted in all to 24,736 bushels. Although many of those whom Maj. HAWKINS represents are responsible men, they cannot just now raise any money, and it is the Major's intention to lay the facts before those who have corn for sale, and try to induce them to sell it on a credit until next Fall. When the corn arrives, an agent will be appointed at each depôt to measure it out, and take the notes of those who got it, payable out of their next crop. We have already noticed the prompt response of the people of Springfield, Ill., to the appeal of Maj. HAWKINS.

WHO THEY ARE.

The Charleston *Mercury* gives brief sketches of the members of "President" DAVIS' "Cabinet." With the reputation of Secretaries TOOMBS and MEMMINGER the public are already acquainted. The Secretary of War, Hon. LEROY POPE WALKER, is a lawyer of Huntsville, Alabama, and a brother of Hon. PERCY WALKER, and Judge RICHARD W. WALKER. He was, for several years, Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, acted as a member of the Alabama delegation which worked so effectively at Charleston for the disorganization of the Democracy, and for the last ten years has practiced his profession at his present place of residence. The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. JOHN PERKINS, Jr., was born in Louisiana, July 1, 1819 ; graduated at Yale College in 1840, studied law at Harvard College, was chosen a Judge of the Circuit Court of Louisiana in 1851, and since 1855 has been engaged in planting in his native State.

SENATOR CLINGMAN'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Senator CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, is doing all in his power to drive his State into the ranks of the disunionists. In a letter, recently published in the Charlotte *Bulletin*, he asserts that there is no hope whatever of an adjustment; that if the State consents to submit to Mr. LINCOLN'S rule she must prepare to assist him in the subjugation of the seceded States, and to reduce them to the condition of Jamaica and St. Domingo. "A vote for submission," he says, "is in effect a vote for civil war and free negro equality over the South."

AUTHORITATIVE.

The following dispatch is published generally in the Southern journals :

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 19.—The Acts of the Provisional Government are not to be submitted to the State Convention. The plan of the Permanent Government will not be binding until ratified by the State Convention. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE MR. LINCOLN.

Some time since the editors of the Cincinnati *Commercial* received the inclosed copy of a letter addressed to them under cover, by a citizen of one of the Gulf States, whose name and residence is suppressed from obvious motives, but who gave references to business men in Cincinnati who vouched for his reliability. Many circumstances within its knowledge, the *Commercial* says, give strong evidence of the truth of the statements made by the writer :

DECEMBER 17, 1860.

Hon. A. Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.:

RESPECTED SIR : I send this under cover to the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, with the request that he will forward it to you, not daring to risk it addressed to you through the Southern mail.

It is in all truthfulness that I submit the following facts to your notice, knowing that your life will be in danger at your inauguration. Violent threats against your life are very common among street politicians and grocery rowdies, but these are beneath your notice. But it is far different with the person I have reference to. His threats are not openly made. He is a very courageous man—wealthy and influential. He has a very good name for veracity among all his acquaintances, and is considered a very upright man. He is a man who will always do what he says he will. His name is ——. [The writer gives the name in full.—EDS. COM.] If it had been any other man I should have been silent. But I would have been guilty before my God and my conscience had I not informed you of the conspiracy against your life. I accidentally * * * [Here the writer tells how he became acquainted with the plot—gives the name of the town and the date of the discovery of the plot, which was Dec. 15, two days before he wrote to LINCOLN.—EDS. COM.] In answer to a question "if he really intended to kill LINCOLN," he said "yes, so help me God, I will kill him, if a thousand muskets were pointing toward my heart." * * * In order to escape detection, it was agreed for him to be in the centre of three or four hundred friends, they to concentrate sing y to one point, and at such a distance that a "sight" (as they called it) could be brought to bear on you while speaking. More conversation was had upon the probable result of your death, &c., &c. The rifle to be used, which was explained, is made in such a manner that it can be bent back on a joint where the stock and barrel meet, so that it can be doubled and carried in his inside coat pocket. It is a breech-loading rifle—they called it a Sharpe's rifle, but I think it was not. It was probably a Maynard rifle, a very light, short, but powerful breech loading gun. It is so light and short that it could very easily be carried under an overcoat.—EDS. COM.]

I could not rest until I had informed you of this conspiracy against your life, particularly as it is not merely bravado, for Mr. —— is not that kind of a man.

My own life would be immediately taken if it were known that I had divulged their plans. Nothing but a desire to do good to my fellow-man—to yourself and to Mr. [giving the name of the proposed assassin.—EDS. COM.]—prompts me to address you on this subject.

I have neither given my name nor place of residence, but the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* will do both upon application. Yours in F. L. & T."

Two weeks later, says the *Commercial*, the same man writes to us :

"The *item* I furnished you in my last is getting to be a formidable element of opposition ; and the only chance I see for HIM is not to stand up above others, but, if anything, stand below the immediately surrounding people when he makes a speech, for, of a certainty, *a dead will be drawn upon him !*"

THE TREASON IN TEXAS.

A dispatch to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, dated Feb. 22, gives some further particulars of the treason in Texas. THOMAS T. DEVINE, S. A. MAVERICK and P. N. LUCKETT were the Commissioners on the part of the State who treated with Gen TWIGGS at San Antonio, and the dispatch states that the surrender was "accomplished by the superior diplomacy skill of the Commissioners, and the admirable military conduct of BENJAMIN MCCULLOCH, and is eminently successful. The United States army is allowed to march to the coast by the articles of agreement, and to take with them their side-arms, facilities for transportation and subsistence, as well as two batteries of flying artillery of four guns each. The transportation means are to be surrendered, and left upon arrival at the coast, by this treaty, without one drop of blood shed, and *without sullying in the least the honor of the United States Army.*"

The Galveston *News* of the 19th, notices the departure from that city of seven companies, numbering in all about 400 men. Their destination was the Rio Grande frontier. Other companies which would swell the force to nearly 1,000 men had already started for the same destination by land.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola (Fla.) *Gazette* of Feb. 21, states that Capt. O'HARA with his company of regulars, has taken charge of Fort McRae and is putting it in a state of defence. Fort Barrancas, it says is fully prepared to administer a dose of sulphuretted iron to the *Daniel Webster*, (*a la* the Morris Island battery to the *Star of the West.*) should she attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens. Col. LOMAX and Staff with four companies of soldiers, left for Mobile by the *Dick Keys* on Feb. 17.

The *Wyandotte* still remains inside the harbor, lying off the Navy-yard. The *Sabine* lies just off the bar the *Brooklyn* and *St. Louis* further outside.

The Pensacola *Tribune* of the 21st notices the arrival on the preceding day of the frigate *Powhatan*, flag-ship of the Gulf Squadron. The *Wyandotte* went out to communicate with the *Powhatan*, and brought ashore Capt. HAZARD, U. S. N., who was sick, and who started North immediately, to invalid at his home in Rhode Island, it is presumed.

MINOR ITEMS.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Banner* does not entertain much respect for Mississippi. It says : "Who will take her bonds? A friend suggests that probably FLOYD, RUSSELL & Co. might, if an opportunity was afforded. We doubt it. They have no use for worthless bonds. Mississippi might leave her bonds out in the street all night, and if she will place a light near them, so that they can be read, we very much doubt whether any of them would be missing in the morning. Repudiates an honest debt, and asks credit for two millions! Don't she wish she could borrow it?"

Nine thousand two hundred sacks of corn were discharged upon the landing in Memphis, Tenn., on Feb. 24. It came from St. Louis, and 4,602 sacks of the amount left Memphis by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The Southern Georgia papers complain bitterly of the scarcity of vessels at Apalachicola, to take off their cotton. Thousands of bales are said to be waiting shipment along the lower Chattahooche

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* gives a first-rate notice of the Jew MORDECAI, who distinguished himself a few weeks since by presenting $10,000 to the Governor of South Carolina. The *Whig* states that MORDECAI, who is a druggist, visited New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, just before he did this act, and represented to his creditors that he was insolvent, and settled with them by paying 50 cents on the dollar.

A gentleman in Boston received a letter from a relative at Charleston, two or three days since, in which he says he is really for the Union, though obliged by fear of confiscation to countenance and aid the secession movement. His closing paragraph is : "M

FROM THE BAHAMAS,

Wintering in Nassau—Immense Influx of Americans—Benefit of the Place to Invalids—Some Particulars of its Climate, Accommodations and Amusements—List of New-Yorkers in the Town.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASSAU, New-Providence, Monday, Feb. 18, 1861.

The unsettled condition of affairs in the Southern States has turned the tide of American Winter travel from the Florida peninsula to the Bahamas, and at the time I write there are some seventy or eighty New-Yorkers in the little town of Nassau. Considering the unexpected influx of strangers, and the prospect that the *Karnak* will yet bring down further cargoes of Metropolitan bipeds, the inhabitants of this island display both philosophy and ingenuity in making provision for the great accumulation of wants. The strangers, too, appreciate now, if they never did before, the virtue of being thankful for small favors, and are resigned as long as they are not compelled to sleep in the moonlight, or dine upon salt fish and yams.

I learn, through the medium of that excellent and veracious sheet, the TIMES,—a paper as eagerly sought after in Nassau as in New-York,—that the Faculty are advising all their consumptive patients to try the benefit of Bahamian air. In fact there is no other place, just now, to which consumptives can conveniently escape. Every trip of the *Karnak* removes from New-York some forty or fifty sick Americans, embracing people in all stages of disease, from the *malade imaginaire*, who has had no sleep for 25 years, to the poor faded worn-out being whom Dr. Quack, with great professional complacency, sends away to die in the wilderness. Out on your Dr. Quack, for a contemptible, villainous humbug! Under these circumstances, some information concerning this Island of New-Providence, and the manner in which it may be reached, will be acceptable to many of your readers.

Once every month the *Karnak*—a Cunard steamer of about 1,000 tons—leaves New-York for the town of Nassau, on her way to Havana. The reputation of the Company in whose service the *Karnak* sails, is a sufficient guarantee that the comfort of passengers is carefully looked after, and that the management of the vessel is marked throughout by care, caution and ability. Capt. LE MESURIER, as an officer of wide experience and skill, or as a gentleman of winning manners and watchful courtesy, enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who have traveled under his care, and the other officers of the ship are equally assiduous in their attention to passengers. As it is no profit to run a steamer between New-York and Nassau, it has excited surprise that a vessel so well appointed as the *Karnak* should be placed on the line. Those who have occasion to travel in her are thankful that the enterprise is in the hands of a company of the very highest reputation.

As far as climate goes, no better place could be selected for invalids than the Bahamas. Their geographical position is just without the tropics, and they are free, during the winter months at least, from the excessive heat of a vertical sun, on the one hand, and from the cold of a Northern Winter on the other. From November to May, the sky is clear, and breezes blow freshly from the north. The thermometer at mid-day varies from 65° to 75° Fahrenheit. Though there is an important difference in the temperature between the Bahamas and islands lying further south, there is scarcely any difference in their natural productions. All the principal tropical fruits grow wild in New-Providence, and it is famed for its oranges, pines, cocoas and mangoes. It enjoys all the advantages, and is subject to few of the disadvantages of tropical islands.

Three years ago New-Providence was first visited by American invalids, and they were so much benefited by the climate that many returned the following Winter, and advised sick friends to imitate their example. This year, from causes already mentioned, the number of strangers in the island is large beyond all precedent. They would scarcely have found lodgings if it had not been for the kindness and hospitality of many private citizens. It can be readily understood, that a town of some six or seven thousand inhabitants—in which, only two or three years ago, a stranger was the strangest of sights—must have scanty accommodation for a sudden addition of one or two hundred to its population. It is equal to thirty thousand country people rushing simultaneously to New-York. But the inconveniences endured this Winter will not occur again. Before the return of next season, the new Victoria Hotel—a capacious, well-situated stone-building, now in course of erection at Government expense—will have been completed, and it will be able to meet all the demands that may be made upon it. I do not know that any of the New-York visitors have suffered actual discomfort from the over-crowded state of the town, but many of them have been at great trouble to find suitable lodgings. At present all the hotels, public houses, and lodging houses, are crammed full, and we are contemplating with alarm the prospect of having to squeeze in another cargo of New-Yorkers. Thanks, however, to the ready hospitality of the place, our people need not want a roof to sleep under, for the public Exchange is always at their service.

I am writing for the benefit of invalids, and not for the edification of those to whom the hurry-scurry of Metropolitan excitement is as great a necessity as meat, drink, or clothing. Such people will endure any purgatory that may be required for their recovery, and of course they will endure Nassau with its bright blue sky and invigorating climate; but I cannot imagine a man, sound in body, mind, and memory, who would voluntarily make a blank in his existence, and banish himself to this island for six long months. If you have ever met a being so eccentric as not to care for his newspaper with his coffee, or to persevere in walking up and down the six-penny side of Broadway, send him by all means to Nassau, for he will find it his natural home. The sides of all its streets are sixpenny sides, and there is neither news for newspapers nor newspapers for news. Life in Nassau is like life aboard ship—the faces that one saw the last thing at night are encountered again the first thing in the morning. There is not the idea of a change in each day's occupation. It is lounging varied by sangarees, and sangarees varied by lounging. The sun shines with terrible regularity, and you can set your watch by the winds. We know the when, if not the wherefore of their coming and going.

The Band of the 1st West India Regiment plays on the Square for an hour on Tuesdays and Fridays, and this, with an occasional military parade, is the great public amusement that the people enjoy. Last week "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" were performed in honor of the American visitors, but I, for one, was not gratified by this piece of well-meant courtesy. It seemed to me, in our country's present helplessness, more like a mockery and a satire. Some people drive; but driving in Nassau is a funereal recreation. Red-hot steel, applied à *posteriori*, would not make Bahamian horses move faster than a mile an hour. Our envy is occasionally excited by seeing some Fifth-avenue grandee,—codfish, stuck up, and all that sort of thing, of course,—dashing off behind a pair of splendid nags brought down from New-York. The contrast between them and the wretched brute of a Rosinante, upon which we are mounted, is humiliating to contemplate, and illustrates the maxim that "virtue is not always rewarded." The poorer sort of strangers in Nassau, (among whom I class myself,) are compelled to cultivate the domestic virtues and seek recreation in the moods and tenses of sentimentality on stilly nights. I have made Herculean exertions to systematize a nocturnal rubber, but my partners, like my poor, poetic, absent-minded friend in New-York, invariably revoke. There is a billiard-table in town, but its legs are unsteady.

American visitors have already done a great deal for Nassau. Since the steamer commenced running, the island has greatly improved, and has grown civilized in its wants. Property has risen in value and business thrives. Wrecking is now a profession of honor and emolument, and the sight of twenty schooners hovering round a ship that has drifted on the Keys, and is being beaten to death by the waves, is quite common. It is mere prejudice to suppose that, by any figurative language, these schooners can be likened to corbies, or the distressed vessel to the carcase they are preparing to devour. This whole business of wrecking is arranged by law, and the law, of course, is always right.

Speaking of law, it appears, from the recent action of the Attorney General of Nassau, in the case of a recently captured slaver, that there is no law in the Bahamas under which a party can be tried and convicted of having been engaged in the slave-trade. A slaver was lately wrecked on one of the out islands of the Bahama group, and her captain, men and cargo were all seized by the authorities. Proof against the captain was clear as daylight, yet he was released without even the form of a trial. The Africans have been distributed. Some have been made soldiers, and others servants and laborers. I have spoken to several of these people, and have found them exceedingly intelligent. Though only four months have elapsed since their arrival here, they understand already the English language, and have adapted themselves to the new country in which they find their lot cast.

Summing up my review of Nassau, I should give it, of all other places, the palm, as the most suitable for invalids and the most convenient of access from New-York. Within forty-eight hours after leaving the Cunard Dock in Jersey City the invalid is in a summer climate. The town of Nassau is kept exceedingly clean, and fevers are almost unknown. The streets are macadamized with white calcareous rock, and are perfectly smooth. It is possible that the glare may be painful to people with weak eyes; but I do not perceive any of that impalpable dust which sometimes rises from limestone, and is so injurious to persons suffering from pulmonary affections. No people can be kinder, more genial, or more hospitable than the inhabitants of Nassau; and it is only perhaps by contrasting its quietude with the political, commercial and social agitation of the New-York atmosphere, that some of us think Nassau dull and stupid. Americans must come here prepared to amuse themselves, and they are here this Winter in sufficient numbers to do so if they have any resources at all to draw upon. Americans must also come here prepared to pay New-York prices for fare greatly inferior to that of the Metropolis, but still sufficiently good to tempt the appetite of invalids. In the vicinity of Nassau there are many charming drives, but they are only really enjoyed by those who have been fortunate enough to bring their own horses. Not that I would advise any one to ship a valuable animal; for a very fine horse belonging to a New-York lady died from rough weather during the January passage. But a family taking up their residence in Nassau would find a great comfort in a pair of tough little Canadian ponies, which could be brought here safely, and might be sold at a profit when their services were no longer required.

Among the prominent New-Yorkers now in Nassau, are Mr. Whitten and family. Mr. Hawley and family, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mr. Burr, Mr. Cromwell and family, Mr. Barkeley and family, Mr Thomson and family, Mr. Van Valkenburg and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Miss Rae, Mrs. and Mr. Wright, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Darrell, etc.

The Americans here are anxious that Mr. CUNARD will postpone the day of the *Karnak's* departure from New-York from the 4th to the 5th of March, in order that she may bring news of the inauguration. May I, through your influential journal, express the hope that he will so far accommodate us. W. G. S.

—A gentleman of very polished manners, calling himself Mr. Preston W. Hilliard, hailing from Baton Rouge, La., and pretending to be a brother of Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, has gulled the citizens of Rochester most beautifully within the last few days. After flourishing about town in grand style, he paid his hotel bill with a check on the American Exchange Bank, of this City, and then left town. Two days afterwards the check was returned, with the information that about a dozen had been received from the same source, all of which were returned to those who had transmitted them, because there was no cash with which to honor them.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated Calendar—Nos. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 47, 11, 61, 2, 56, 54—Motion Calendar—Nos. 55, 18, 19, 23, 24, 50, 11—Reserved Causes—Nos. 7, 1.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 158, 29.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 2306, 2948, 3128, 6346, 3180, 3215, 6059, 3352, 2074, 1972, 3136, 2391, 3225, 3256, 2003, 3427, 6391, 1710, 3006, 2003, 2744, 3319, 2790, 2706, 2400, 2947, 2983, 3188, 2992, 2683, 3064, 1404, 2476, 2621, 2649, 3163, 3155, 2879, 2608, 3061, 2968.

United States District Court.

Before Judge BETTS.

WAGES—PLEADING—SLAVE-TRADE.

Wm. S. Robinson et al. vs. *the Brig Falmouth.*—This was an action for seaman's wages. The libellants claimed wages earned on a voyage from this port to the coast of Africa, and two months' extra pay because of the voyage being broken up at Porto Praya, by the arrest of the vessel. The United States intervened, by way of answer alleging that the vessel was during the whole time engaged in the Slave-trade, and the libelants knew it. On the trial it was shown that the United States had filed a bill against the vessel, alleging that the vessel was seized by a vessel of the United State for being engaged in the Slave-trade; that one Francis Revoy intervened in that suit as owner of the vessel and carrier of the cargo, and filed a general issue to the libel; that on the next day the District Attorney filed exceptions to the claim, and that nothing further had been done in that suit by either party, and that a criminal complaint against the libelants for engaging in the Slave-trade had been made and dimissed before a Commissioner, and the Grand Jury refused to find a bill against them.

Held by the Court—That the answer of the United States is no bar to the action, because it neither asserts a permanent title to the vessel vested in the United States, nor that the libelants have forfeited their wages; that there is no evidence before the Court showing any illegality in the engagement or service of the libelants with the vessel.

That the libelants are entitled to recover, but their recovery must be limited to the period of their actual service. Their remedy for damages because of the breaking up of the voyage by public re zure until that seizure is legally discharged, must be against the owner of the vessel.

Decree for libelants accordingly.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for the United States, Judge Roosevelt.

PRACTICE—BONDING—EXCEPTIONS TO CLAIM.

The United States vs. 957 *Sovereigns and* 157 *half Sovereigns.*—This was a libel to forfeit the coin on the ground that it was seized as part of the cargo of the brig *Aven*, and that she was engaged in the Slave-trade. The coin was seized by the Marshal under the process. It was by order of the Court appraised, the value being fixed at $5,047 35, and thereupon the District-Attorney moved for order directing the Marshal to pay the money into Court.

Held by the Court—That the motion cannot prevail. There is no foundation laid for an interference by order to change or superintend the ordinary discharge of his duties by the Marshal. He is the legal custodian of property attached. The coin not being lawful currency cannot be paid into Court as money, and invested by the Court at interest. It is merely property seized by the Marshal, and there is no authority for substituting, in his place, another custodian not under bonds, for its safe keeping.

This motion must therefore be denied.

At the same time the claimant having put in a stipulation, or bond, for the value of the coin, moved for its discharge from arrest. The United States opposed the motion on the ground that the sureties were insufficient.

Held by the Court—That the sureties do not seem to show that they have a clear sum remaining to them over and above their liabilies sufficient to cover the value of the coin. Moreover, the interrogatories proposed to them touching the motives and reasons which induced them to enter into so considerable an obligation for an entire stranger, and for aught that appears, not resident within the United States, should not have been excluded.

This motion was therefore also denied.

Subsequently the motion was renewed, the claimant having caused the same bond to be signed by another surety, with his affidavit of justification to the amount of the bond. The District-Attorney opposed this motion also on the ground that as he had excepted to the right of the claimant to intervene, the claimant can have no standing in Court until the exceptions to this right of ownership or possession had been heard and disposed of.

Held by the Court—That the claim does not conform to Rule 26, of the Supreme Court, in that it is sworn to by an agent, but does not assert that the agent was duly authorized by the owner to put it in, nor that he was bailee thereof for the owner.

That the claimant is not entitled in law to intervene and call the coin, and it should remain in custody of the law until exceptions to the ownership of the claimant filed and of record in the cause are judicially disposed of and put out of his way.

Motion denied.

For the United States Judge Roosevelt; for the claimant Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

More about the Case of Sweet—Motion for Attachment against the Officers.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The People, &c., vs. *McCord and Elder.*—This was a motion for an attachment to punish the defendants for an alleged contempt in disregarding a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Justice Allen, to bring before [the Court] the person of Joseph P. Sweet, whose case is already familiar to the public.

It will be remembered that Sweet was brought before Justice Barnard, upon the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the officers then having him in charge, and on their way to the State of Indiana, pursuant to the requisition of the Governor of Indiana on Governor Morgan; and after hearing the case fully argued, he decided to remand the prisoner to the custody of the officers, to be taken back to Indiana.

From this decision, a *certiorari* was taken to the General Term of the Court, in order to review the decision of Justice Barnard, and another writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by Justice Allen, directed to the officers having Sweet in charge, and directing them to produce his body before the General Term. When this writ was served, a copy of the writ was left, without the original, with the officers. They were informed by counsel that this service was irregular, and that the writ was defective, and they were therefore not bound to obey it. They accordingly went on to Indiana with their prisoner. This motion was then made to punish the officers, these defendants, as for a contempt in not obeying the writ.

The Court, however, now decide that the writ was defective in not having attached to it the seal of the Court, and that the defendants were not bound to obey it, and therefore there was no contempt. Motion denied.

John Burrit, for motion; Levi S. Chatfield, opposed.

Commissions on the Sale of the Hippodrome Property.

SUPERME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Chauncy Barnard, Appellant, vs. *John B. Mount, Respondent.*—This was an appeal from the judgment in the case at Circuit. The case came on before Justice ALLEN and a Jury, was tried, and on motion of the defendant, after the plaintiff had rested his case, the complaint was dismissed.

The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover $2,500 alleged to be due to him for commissions in negotiating for the defendant, the sale of the old Hippodrome property, on the corner of Twenty-third street, Fifth-avenue, now the site of the Fifth-avenue Hotel

The defendant denied that he ever employed the plaintiff to sell the property, or was in any manner indebted to him in the said transaction.

The Justice nonsuited the plaintiff at the trial, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence of the facts alleged in the complaint to go to the Jury. From this decision of the Justice this appeal is now taken, the counsel for the plaintiff arguing that the Justice erred in granting the nonsuit. The case was argued, and decision reserved.

Court of General Sessions.

A THIEF SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Valentine McSweeney, who had pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A RECEIVER GOES WHERE HE BELONGS.

Andrew Ryan, convicted on the previous day of receiving stolen goods, was next sentenced one year to the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $250, and to stand committed until the fine is paid.

A DISHONEST STEWARD.

William Baker, colored, was next tried on an indictment for grand larceny. *Mrs. Perzle* testified that the prisoner was a servant in the house in which she boarded in Fourteenth-st. Prisoner came to her room with a bill from the head of the house. Witness, in the prisoner's presence, took a $50 bill from a box containing about $300 worth of valuables, consisting of money, jewelry and the like. Shortly after the witness left her room, and when she returned the box and its entire contents had been removed. The prisoner was the only person having access to her room. He was accustomed to build the fires there. *Mary McNally* testified that she was a servant in the same family as the prisoner. Mrs. Perzle was away part of the day on which the things were stolen. Witness put the room in order that morning. While she was at work in the next room she saw the prisoner on that landing. When witness left the room, one of the doors was locked, the other not.

Julia A. Carpenter states that she was living in the house at the time of the theft; she had been there then about two weeks; on the day of the theft she saw the prisoner come out of Mrs. Perzle's room, with something concealed by a cloth under his arm; he went down stairs sidewise, turning the bundle away from the sight of the witness.

Officer Farley, who made the arrest, testified—That he told the prisoner it would probably go better with him in Court if he should tell where the things were.

Counsel for defence here objected to having the Officer state what the prisoner confessed to him under such a promise or inducement. The Court sustained the objection, and the witness left the stand.

Counsel summed up on both sides, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Recorder being very ill, was unable to sit longer, and the Court was, therefore, adjourned *sine die*. Judge MCCUNN will open the March Term of the Court next week.

Surrogate's Court.

Probate of Wills—The wills of Conrad Muller, John Harrington, Barnard Allien, Elizabeth Shanley and Hyacinth Yelver were yesterday admitted to probate by the Surrogate. No bequests of any importance to the public were made by any of the decedents.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard J. Graham vs. *Kyle et al.*—Motion granted. No costs.

Seaman vs. *Wright et al.*—The injunction is continued upon the plaintiff's depositing the amount admitted to be due from him in the United States Trust Co. to the credit of the action.

Police Reports.

BURGLARS IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

On Tuesday evening the Police of the Twenty-first Ward were informed by the owner of the tenement house, No. 186 East Twenty-eighth-street, that there was a quantity of stolen goods in one of the rooms of that house, which was occupied by two young men. Sergeant WARD and Officer VER BRYCK immediately went to the place designated, where they found the door of the room locked. It was forced open, but it being dark inside, the Sergeant sent his companion for a light, he locking himself inside meantime. While thus waiting two men tried the door from the outside, but finding it fastened attempted to escape, when the Sergeant rushed from the inside, and succeeded in capturing one of them, while the other escaped. On searching the apartment silks, lace goods, gloves, &c., to the value of $250 were found. A quantity of burglars' implements were also seized, some of which were of superior workmanship. The prisoner, on being taken to the Station-house, gave his name as John Brown, and was locked up for examination. The goods recovered, supposed to be the proceeds of burglarious operations, are detained at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house for identification.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 28.

$13,000 U.S. 6s, '65, Cou.	90	800 Reading Railroad	47⅛
13,000 U.S. 6s, '74, Cou.	87⅜	50 do	b10 47⅜
23,000 Treas. 12 P c. Nts.	103⅜	100 do	47⅛
1,000 Treas. 10 P c. Nts.	101⅜	300 do	47¼
26 000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	76	400 do	47⅜
5,000 do	76⅛	200 Mich. Cen. R	60½
5,000 Virginia St. 6s.	79	50 do	b60 61
1,000 do	80	700 do	60
5,000 N. Carolina St. 6's	82½	100 do	s10 60
5,000 do	82½	50 do	60¾
35,000 Missouri State 6's	70	200 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	15¼
10,000 do	b10 70	300 do	15½
5,000 do	b30 70¾	30 do	15⅝
5,000 do	70¾	100 do	b30 15⅝
3,000 Cal. State Ts.	87	100 do	b30 15⅝
2,000 E. R. 3d M. bs. '83	92	15 M. So. & N. I. G Sk.	33½
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. bs.	85½	600 do	33
5,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M.	101	11 Panama Railroad	115½
5,000 M. So. 2d M. Bs.	57	100 Ill. Central R. S.	b30 84
1,000 M. So. S. P. Bds.	75¾	250 do	84
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	97	350 do	s84¾
3,000 C. & N. W. 1 M.	40	100 do	s30 84
18,000 C. & N. W. 2 M.	16	50 do	84⅜
1,000 G. & C. 2d M. Bs.	95	500 do	84½
5,000 L. E. & W. 1 M. E.	68	200 do	b60 84⅝
4,000 M. J. Cen. 1st M.	103¾	250 do	b30 84½
1,000 Dl. L. & W. R. 1 M.	83	200 do	b 0 84½
10,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 P ct.	93¾	100 do	s60 84
25 Metropolitan Bank	105	100 Clev. & Tol R	38
10 Continental Bank	81	800 do	37⅛
15 Del. & H. Canal Co.	80	200 do	37⅜
12 Penn. Coal Co.	53	100 do	b15 37⅜
50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	7⅜	1200 do	37¼
165 Pacific M. St. Co.	88	300 do	b60 37⅜
150 do	s30 88	100 do	b60 37⅝
100 do	b60 88⅜	400 do	b30 37⅜
280 N. Y. Cen. R.	80	200 do	b30 37⅜
100 do	b30 80⅛	100 do	b10 37¼
278 do	80⅛	100 do	b15 37⅛
1360 do	s60¾	300 do	37⅛
50 do	s10 80¾	100 do	s10 37⅛
100 do	b10 80¾	90 do	37
100 Erie Railroad	38½	200 Chi. & R Is. R.	s60 60⅝
700 do	38⅝	1350 do	60¾
100 Hud. River R.	47	100 do	60¾
400 do	47⅛	200 do	b60 61
200 do	48	50 do	b30 61
50 do	b30 48⅜	475 do	61
50 do	48⅜	50 do	b10 61
200 Harlem Railroad	16¾	100 do	61⅛
300 do	s30 16¾	100 do	s10 61⅛
500 do	16⅝	200 do	b60 61⅜
10 do	17	300 do	61⅜
200 Har. Railroad Pref.	43	250 do	b60 61⅜
200 do	b30 42⅜	50 Chic. B. & Q. R.	74
100 do	42⅜	50 do	74⅛
250 do	42¾	50 do	74⅜
15 do	42	50 do	76
225 Galena & Chi. R.	74	50 do	s30 76
200 do	74⅛	100 Del., L. & W. R.	81½
150 do	b30 74	20 Cle. P. & Ash. R.	120

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 United St. 5s, '65	91	200 Mich. Cen. R	60¼
10,000 U.S. 5s, '71, Cp'n.	89	50 Mich. So. & N I R.	15⅜
25,000 Un. S. 6s, '81, Reg	95¾	10 N. J. Central R	115
35,000 U S. 6s, '81, Coup.	93¼	200 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	33½
1,000 Treas. 12 P c. No.	104	450 do	33¾
2,000 Brook. C. W. L.	100¾	1000 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	84
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	97	150 do	s30 84
5,000 Hann. & St J. R.	48¼	150 do	83⅞
1,000 M. C. 8 P c. 1 M. S. F.		200 do	s45 83¾
Conv't bonds	100	100 Gal. & Chic. R	74
1,000 D. L. & W. R. 1st m	98	160 Clev. & Tol. R.	37½
26 Pacific M. S. Co.	88	200 do	37¾
6 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	90	200 do	37⅝
100 N. York Cen. R.	80	200 do	37¾
50 do	s30 80	200 do	b30 37¾
25 do	80⅛	100 do	s30 37½
250 do	80¾	200 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	61
25 Erie Railroad	35	300 do	60¾
200 do	s45 34¾	100 do	b60 61¼
25 Harlem R. Pref	42½	150 Ch. Bur. & Quin. R.	76
400 Reading Railroad	47¾	150 Del. L. & W. R.	s2
50 Mich. Cen. R.	60¼		

THURSDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The great buoyancy on the Stock Exchange noticed at the close of business yesterday was renewed to-day, and notwithstanding the sudden and excited advance in prices then noted, there is a further rise on most descriptions to day. The additional advance on State and Federal securities is equal to an average of 2½ ₱ cent., with a very strong demand for United States, Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri Sixes at the close this afternoon. The New Federal Loan opened this morning at 94 ₱ cent., and steadily rose through the day to 96 ₱ cent. for the registered stock, interest from date, and 93½@94 for the coupon stock interest from 1st July next. The Exchange Board have decided to deal in the latter in this way, as the interest to the 1st July passes to the credit of the original takers of the loan on the books of the Treasury Department. The difference, therefore, between the registered stock on which the accruing interest goes to the holder of the certificate and the coupon bonds on which the first coupon runs from 1st July next, is exactly 2 ₱ cent. (or 4 months interest,) on the 1st March. Most of the dealings to-day were in the registered stock, this being preferred by most of the investment buyers. A sale of the coupon bonds, $35,000, was made at the Second Board at 93½ ₱ cent, and another of the registered stock, $25,000, at 95½ ₱ cent., the closing quotation for the latter being 95½@96 ₱ cent. It transpires to-day that many of the speculative takers of the Loan have already sold out, while other considerable parcels awarded to the Wall-street Brokers were on orders for investment for Savings Banks, Trust Companies and individual capitalists. We have seldom known a more striking illustration of the greatly increased Domestic Money capital employed in this country since the California discoveries twelve years ago, than is afforded by the distribution of the present negotiation. The feature of yesterday's market in favor of the Public Stocks of the Southern Border States continues to-day, with an additional rise of 3½@4 ₱ cent. on Virginias, 3 ₱ cent. on Missouris, and 2 ₱ cent. on Tennessees, over the best sales of Wednesday. There is an increased business in the Railway Mortgages at full rates, the Illinois Central Construction Bonds advancing to 97 ₱ cent., and Burlington and Quincy 8 ₱ cents, 93¾ ₱ cent.

On the Railway shares the market in the morning was somewhat irregular. Some of the speculators against the rise, and others who were a little apprehensive of the effect of the English news of the advance of Bank interest to 8 ₱ cent., were inclined to make lower prices, but with the exception of Illinois Central and Erie which were much excited on Wednesday afternoon, the list was more than maintained, under large and well distributed outside orders. Hudson, Quincy, Rock Island, Harlem and Michigan Central sold rather higher than on yesterday, and a heavy business was done in Toledo, at 38@37½@37. New-York Central was firm at 80@80¼, but fell back on the Street to 79⅞@⅞ ₱ cent. for a few minutes, and then rose again at and after the Second Board to 80¼@80⅜ ₱ cent. The general Share market in the afternoon was firm on the printed sales, and manifested fresh excitement after the adjournment, on later political advices from Washington. The accounts from England, though important in a financial point to English trade, and the leading American staple, were but partially discussed. The advance by the Bank in London to 8 ₱ cent. was not unexpected. The movement was made before the decided fall in Exchange on this side was known, but we learn that the Bank management were probably apprised of the large accumulation of London balances by a number of our Southern Banks, as well as by some of our New-York Bankers, and were disposed to take the possibility of the sudden withdrawal of these balances in Bullion into the account of the future of the market. If this be so, the correctness of this calculation would soon be confirmed by the orders from this side for Bullion. One of the Banks at New-Orleans alone is reported to have had $1,500,000 in London, subject to draft at sight, and another at Mobile $1,500,000 in the same way.

Late in the afternoon the market was still higher than on the printed sales, and closed about as follows at 4¾ o'clock:

Central	80⅝	Rock Island	61
Erie	36	Mich. Guaranteed	34⅛
Illinois Central	84⅜	Hudson	48
Reading	48	Panama	116
Missouris	70⅜	Galena	74
Tennessees	77½	Toledo	37¾
Virginias	81½	New Federal Loan	96

Since the English news the Banking houses are disposed to hold Exchange firmer at 106 ₱ cent., but no important business has yet been done for Saturday's mail, before which the mail from London by the Portland steamer will be in hand. In Money affairs to-day, there is little or no change to note beyond a further improvement in Treasury paper, which sells freely at 8¼@8½ ₱ cent. Demand Loans are 6@7 ₱ cent., with a fair employment. The interest of the Street is so much concentrated in Washington news and the Stock excitement, that less than usual is said of the present or prospective look of the Money or Exchange market. At the same time we are happy to chronicle a further improvement in the Jobbing trade with the South and West. The number of interior merchants in this City this week has sensibly increased, many of them from Southwestern points, the trade with which had been almost given over for the present season. Of course, their appearance is not the less welcome because later than usual.

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Feb. 23..	$119,236,290	$91,628,626	$38,044,229	$8,138,392
Boston, Feb. 25....	62,765,038	17,833,065	4,758,981	6,344,383
Phila., Feb. 25....	35,146,864	14,653,306	4,901,704	3,795,113
N. Orleans, Feb. 23..	14,450,354	22,499,116	17,194,896	7,699,521
Total	$221,598,546	$146,596,113	$64,879,750	$24,907,809
Last week	223,305,100	146,955,940	63,817,788	24,848,145
Last year	234,275,361	131,931,621	43,139,112	30,003,773

The following are the latest quotations received by mail for Exchange on New-York, by Mr J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
Feb. 27. Philadelphia	Par @1-16
Feb 27. Baltimore	⅛@ ¼
Feb. 27. Boston	Par @1-16
Feb. 27. Washington, D. C.	1⅜@ 1¾
Feb. 25. Charleston	3½ @ 4
Feb 26. Richmond	5¼ @ 6
Feb. 26. Petersburgh	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 25. Chicago	7 @ 7⅜
Feb. 24. Milwaukee	6 @ 6½
Feb. 26. Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 25. Cincinnati	⅛@ ¼
Feb. 23. St. Louis	5½@ 6
Feb. 23. Nashville	1⅜@ 1½
Feb. 24. Louisville	⅜@ ½
Feb. 24. Detroit	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 25. Sandusky, Ohio	1 @ 1½
Feb. 22. Columbus, Miss	1 @ 2
Feb. 26. Adrian, Mich	6 @ 6½
Feb. 23. Holly Springs	2 @ 3
Feb. 25. Racine, Wis	7 @ 7½
Feb. 25. Savannah Ga	3 @ 3½
Feb. 26. Canada	⅛@ ¼
Feb. 22. Columbus, Ga	3 @ 3½
Feb. 23. New-Orleans	¼@ dis.

Mr. JACKSON RAE, for the last two years associated with Mr. RICHARD BELL, in the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, in this City, having retired, Mr. ARCHIBALD OGILVIE has been appointed in his place. Mr. RAE, we learn, joins a highly respectable firm in Montreal, and leaves many warm friends behind him in New-York. Mr. OGILVIE has been connected with the agency since its opening.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS'

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 23.	LOANS. Feb. 16.	SPECIE. Feb. 23.	SPECIE. Feb. 16.
Citizens' Bank	$2,572 346	$3,708,536	$3,621,073	$3,514,398
Canal Bank	827,228	825,068	1,723,399	1,638 320
Louisiana	2 597,668	2,732,555	2,778 847	2,727,936
Louis'a State	3,316 275	3,272,856	3,467,848	3,885.885
Mec. & Trad	907,586	940.344	1,098,908	1,127,706
Bk. of N. O	1 001,788	1,935 365	1,667 575	1,551,255
Southern Bk	147,152	162,312	774,886	643 387
Union Bank	1,080,892	1,112 720	700 511	656,733
Merchants'	486,434	491 353	270,680	294,491
Crescent City	772.742	832,691	377,443	413 861
Bk. of Amer	740,983	686,481	716 016	757,227
Total	14,450,354	14,962 121	17,194 836	17,210,559
	Decrease...$511,767		Decrease $15,723	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 23.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 16.	DEPOSITS. Feb. 23.	DEPOSITS. Feb. 16.
Citizens' Bank	$5,335,940	$2,531 480	$4,835 066	$4,819,527
Canal Bank	743,550	741 740	1,632,678	1,690,762
Louisiana	714,466	713,466	4,470,344	4,419,331
Louis'na State	1,579,810	1,56 62,0	5,656,293	5,819.479
Mec. & Traders	289 455	279 930	1,667,286	1,118,016
Bank of N. O	540 995	523,325	1,390,939	1,401 230
Southern Bk	71,805	72,190	732,222	648 993
Union Bank	486,105	477,155	1,095 212	1,053,054
Merchants' Bk	340,310	330,460	380,316	396,135
Crescent City	163,075	159,295	177,128	283,048
Bk. of America	133,980	129,585	1,031,598	1,028.615
Totals	7,599,521	7,528,141	2,2499,116	22,708,555
	Increase $71,380		Decrease...$209,439	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Feb. 23.	EXCHANGE. Feb. 16.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Feb. 23.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Feb. 16.
Citizens' Bank	$3.182,794	$3,162,657

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1861.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Friday) MORNING, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DON GIOVANNI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—COOL AS A CUCUMBER—HARLEQUIN JACK—WOMAN'S LOVE.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As the time of the inauguration of the new President approaches the excitement in reference to that event increases everywhere, and especially in Washington. Aside from the apprehensions which may be entertained that the occasion will not be allowed to pass without some exhibition of hostility, and perhaps violence, there is much anxiety felt to know exactly the policy likely to be pursued by the incoming Administration, and curiosity as to those who may be called upon to occupy positions in the new Cabinet. With regard to the latter, besides Messrs. SEWARD and BATES, it is hardly yet known with certainty how any of the Departments will be disposed of. It is intimated in our Washington dispatches, however, that Messrs. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, and CHASE, of Ohio, have been offered appointments, though it is not yet decided what their respective portfolios will be. Mr. LINCOLN yesterday dined with Mr. SPAULDING, the Representative from the Buffalo District of this State, in company with the Vice-President elect, Gen. SCOTT, Gov. CHASE, Gov. SEWARD, Mr. BATES, and several other distinguished personages.

Dispatches from Maj. ANDERSON have been received by the War Department, which deny that he has been suffering from illness, as reported. On the contrary, he declares that he never enjoyed better health, and never was better prepared to meet any emergency. He also declares—which will probably be the portion of his communication most interesting to our South Carolina friends—that when the occasion demands it he will be able to sweep away the whole of the bomb-proof battery erected against him on Cummings' Point.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were again extremely important. In the Senate, Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Select Committee, to whom the action of the Peace Conference had been submitted, made a report recommending its adoption. Mr. SEWARD submitted a substitute, providing for the submission of the Constitutional amendment question to the Legislatures of the various States. Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, offered a proviso to the first section of the amendment proposed by the Conference, declaring against the right of any State to secede. Finally the report, the amendments, and the joint resolution adopting the report, were ordered to be printed and laid over. Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Select Committee appointed to notify the incoming President and Vice President of their election, reported that the duty was performed. The report and resolutions of the Special Committee to whom was referred the correspondence between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners were made the special order for to-day, after considerable debate, during which a colloquy of a personal character took place between Messrs. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, and FESSENDEN, of Maine, which rendered it necessary for the presiding officer to call them to order. The Post-office bill was then considered, and an amendment proposed by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, changing the Butterfield route, and providing for a daily mail by the Central route to California and the Pony Express, was adopted. The recompense is to be one million dollars. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and soon afterwards adjourned. In the House, after the presentation of petitions, the first business in order was the motion to reconsider the vote on Mr. COBWIN'S proposed amendment to the Constitution, by which it was on Wednesday rejected. Messrs. KILGORE, of Indiana, and STANTON, of Ohio, made strong appeals in favor of a reconsideration, and the adoption of the resolution. Mr. STANTON'S speech, especially, was strongly for compromise, and was loudly applauded by the Democratic and Southern members. He peremptorily demanded the previous question, which was finally, after considerable confusion, ordered, and the vote of Wednesday was reconsidered, 128 to 65. The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution, and it was adopted by the requisite two-thirds vote—133 to 65. The result was greeted with an irrepressible demonstration of applause all over the House. An objection was raised that the resolution should receive a vote of two-thirds of the entire number of members, but it was overruled, and precedents were quoted by the Speaker to sustain his decision. The objection was subsequently withdrawn, and consideration of the subject was temporarily postponed. The Senate's amendments to Mr. COLFAX'S bill providing for the discontinuance of the postal service in the seceded States were agreed to, and the bill went to the President for his signature. Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Abstracted Bonds, reported in favor of a Commission to make a settlement with WM. H. RUSSELL and others, but the report was disagreed to by a decisive vote. The House then considered the Senate's amendments—forty-two in number—to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, until the adjournment.

From the meagre returns thus far received of the election in North Carolina yesterday, it is impossible yet to form a correct idea of how it has resulted. The vote in the City of Raleigh, so far as ascertained, stands—For the Union, 712; for Secession, only 81. The County has gone for the Union by about a thousand majority. The returns received from some other counties, however, indicate a different result.

The Southern "Congress," in session at Montgomery, passed an Act on Wednesday, authorizing the President of the Confederated States to borrow $15,000,000 to support the Government, payable in ten years, at 8 per cent. interest. The Act also directs a levy of ½c. per pound on cotton exported after the 1st of August, to create a fund to liquidate the principal and interest of the loan.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a letter which it received last December, under cover for transmission to Mr. LINCOLN, from a gentleman in one of the Gulf States. He gave references to business houses in Cincinnati who vouch for his reliability, and states that on the 15th December he became possessed of information rendering it positive that an attempt was to be made upon Mr. LINCOLN'S life on inauguration day. A wealthy and influential man, living in the town where the writer resided, had openly declared that he would kill Mr. LINCOLN; and the plan, as devised by himself and friends, was for three or four hundred of the conspirators to collect at some convenient point on inauguration day, with the one who aspired to be the assassin in their midst. While Mr. LINCOLN was speaking he was to shoot him with a rifle, probably a Maynard, made in such a manner that it could be carried in an inside coat pocket. His friends, it was expected, would be able to shield the assassin from detection whether he was successful or not. Two weeks after the receipt of this letter, the editor of the *Commercial* received another from the same source, reaffirming the information first given.

The Wide-Awake General Committee, last evening, adopted resolutions indorsing SILAS B. DUTCHER, Esq., for the position of Naval Agent, and subscribing to the course of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD.

By the arrival of the *Canadian* at Portland yesterday morning we have European news to the 15th ult., five days' later. The capitulation of Gaeta took place on the 14th, FRANCIS II. and family having left in a French steamer. The Bank of England had advanced the rate of interest to 8 ₱ cent. The subscriptions to the new Austrian loan exceed 30,000,000 francs. The Federal Council of Switzerland had declined the proposition of Mr. COBDEN, that they should act as mediators between the contending States of America, on the ground that they did not feel themselves qualified for the task.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill reserving street contracts in this City to be confirmed by the Heads of Departments, passed to a third reading. The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oneida County was passed over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 28 to 3. On a question of privilege, Mr. LAWRENCE announced that the difficulty between himself and Senator MURPHY, out of which it was rumored that a duel would arise, had been settled amicably. In the Assembly, the General Appropriation bill, and the bill imposing a half-mill Canal tax, have both passed.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed over the veto of the Mayor, the resolution of Alderman BOOLE, appointing a Joint Committee to report upon the plan of publication of the proceedings of the Common Council. A resolution was passed remonstrating against the passage, by the Legislature, of an act authorizing the establishment of the Hunters' Point ferry. In the Board of Councilmen an ordinance was reported allowing street vendors to ply their trade on obtaining a license from the Mayor.

The Board of Public Charities and Corrections met yesterday at their rooms in Bond-street. The weekly report states that there were remaining in the institutions Feb. 26, 9,148 persons During the week just closed 585 persons, male and female, have been transferred from the City Prison to the Work-house as vagrants or disorderly persons. The new Island Hospital on Blackwell's Island has been finished and the patients have been transferred to it The small-pox, which prevailed among the inmates of the Workhouse, has been confined to the persons first attacked.

The first annual commencement of the New-York Homœopathic Medical College, took place, yesterday, in the Hall of the Historical Society, in Second-avenue. The degree of Doctor of Medicine (Homœopathic) was conferred on about thirty graduates by Ex-Mayor TIEMANN, and a Valedictory Address was delivered by Professor J. BEAKLEY, M. D. The hall was crowded, a large number of the audience being ladies.

The court-martial of Col. CORCORAN, which was to have been continued yesterday, was postponed in consequence of the protracted illness of the accused.

The case of SWEET, the Indiana forger, was yesterday again before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on a motion for an attachment against the officers who allowed him to be sent back, for contempt. The contempt consisted in disobeying a writ of *habeas corpus* allowed by Justice ALLEN, there being a defect in the service thereof. The motion for attachment was denied, the Court holding that as the writ was not legally served, there could be no contempt. In the General Sessions, two or three pleas were taken; and there was one trial for grand larceny. The prisoner was convicted, and remanded for sentence. Owing to the illness of the Recorder, the Court was adjourned *sine die*.

There was much buoyancy again yesterday and a further large advance in State and Federal Securities; Virginias, 81½; Tennessees, 77½; New Federal Sixes, 95½@96. No alteration in Money affairs. Exchange rather firmer, 105½@106 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were generally cheaper, yesterday, yet not active. Rio Coffee, New-Orleans Molasses, with Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Rice, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Clover Seed were in fair demand. Cotton, Fish, Hemp, Metals, Spices and Hides were quiet. Whisky attracted more attention. Naval Stores were moderately inquired for. Freights were depressed.

The Compromise Movement.

The object of all compromise is to secure a harmony between the ideas of a people and their material interests and political relations. Whatever accomplishes this *is* compromise, no matter how effected. In our present divisions, whatever secures delay is a compromise, because it gives time for our people to learn that neither their material nor political integrity is to be affected by a change of parties. The Conferences held, even should it turn out that not a single measure proposed can become the law of the land, have been useful in disclosing how insignificant are the differences that agitate the country, how little remains for partition between the two sections, and how much is to be sacrificed by separation. The time gained allows passion to cool, and the traditions and consciousness of the past to repeat themselves. It is incredible that all these should be effaced in an hour; that the flag of the country, with its symbols of unity, under which all our great deeds have been achieved, should no longer excite sentiments of nationality or patriotism; and that a community of suffering and prosperity, of language, religion and race, should, for the first time in the world's history, go for nothing.

It seems to us that we have turned the most difficult point. We have obtained delay. The wonderful forbearance displayed on the side of the aggrieved and stronger party, has fortunately saved the occurrence of any act calculated to arouse and inflame an excited people. We, at the North, claim that the secession movement, even in most of the Cotton States, is not the act of the majority. If so, is it not better to strengthen the position of such as desire to maintain their allegiance by showing the action of the Government to be in harmony with their ideas and views. They are loyal, but for the moment overawed. Before they can speak they must be able to point to the benignant action of the Government which secures to them their rights in the same measure as one of their own choosing. With such a moral vantage ground they will soon make head against the leaders of secession, and deal with them on their own soil.

Such, we are confident, will be the policy of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration,—firm, but conciliatory,—relying upon the conviction that patriotism has not yet all died out of the Southern mind, though clouded by passion in some, and repressed by fear in others. When it is rendered certain, as it soon must be, that Southern rights are to be held sacred, then the question with the masses will be reduced to the simple one of the *material* advantages or disadvantages of secession. That persisted in, it is to be a speedy material annihilation, there can be no doubt. Evidences of this are crowding upon us from every quarter. The South, by separating from the people of the North, separated from the wealth of the North, and at the same time from the wealth of the world, which, up to secession, was carrying forward their public works upon a scale almost equal to that in the West a few years ago. A complete paralysis now rests upon all these. But for Secession Texas to-day might have had a contract for a Railroad running through her own territory to the Pacific. One of the most public spirited, energetic, and capable men of the South, Mr. V. K. STEVENSON of Tennessee, recently went to Europe upon this very mission, and brought almost a *carte blanche* in the premises; but secession has defeated all his efforts. Such a work would have been worth $100,000,000 to the State. But a dozen other lines, all making good progress previous to secession, are brought to a complete stand-still. How long will it be before the people of the State discover the cause of their misfortunes? How will they relish having the whole of their immense frontier exposed to the incursions of Indians by the treachery of TWIGGS? Such palpable evidence of the effect of secession must soon produce a tremendous recoil in the public sentiment, and it seems almost certain that it will not be long before Gen. HOUSTON will be able to lead, as he has so often done, the people of the State back into the Union.

By retaining the Border States we destroy the unity of the secession movement; and with it all its moral force. If Tennessee remains in the Union, why not Northern Alabama, and Northern Georgia and Arkansas? The Border States wait to test Mr. LINCOLN'S policy. If satisfactory they will remain, and the upshot will be to establish the Union on a firmer basis than ever. By the election of Mr. LINCOLN a great political lesson will be taught—that the widest divergence of sentiment is not in the slightest degree to endanger the rights of the minority, or afford the least apology for secession. The great contest that has been going on of late, has been between the Cotton States, to precipitate matters so as to compel the Border States to join them, while the latter have insisted upon acting with decency and deliberation. Every day confirms the wisdom of their course. It was the most obvious dictate of propriety to treat their views and wishes with some consideration. If they remain loyal to Government, there is an easy solution of all our difficulties. Half the Cotton States will join them, dwarfing the secession movement into such contemptible proportions as to excite neither apprehension nor alarm.

No one can contemplate, without a feeling of horror, the division of this country into two hostile camps, with a boundary line within two hundred miles of New-York. Between two nations, making a pretty equal division of the territory, the maintenance of peaceful relations would be impossible. With the Border States retained hostilities would be hardly possible, from the strength of one party and the weakness of the other. The Border States belong to us by similarity of soil and climate, and, to a considerable extent, of pursuits. In time the slaves must entirely disappear from them, when the last obstacle to the most complete political sympathy will be removed. Under such circumstances we should be prompt to listen, and pay respectful attention to their views, especially when we know the great masses of the people are right, and are not represented by those who happen to be in the Halls of Congress, or who claim to be exponents of the public opinion of their States. We have only to wait till the people are in a position to speak freely and independently, when Government will be relieved from all necessity of interference in the matter, the people of each State being quite competent to deal with the secession movement in their own way.

The Capitulation of Gaeta.

One of the most puzzling knots in the great European tangle has been at last loosened, and that most opportunely. We are told by telegraph that Gaeta has finally capitulated, and that the young King, "the last of the chivalric monarchs of Europe," has taken refuge with his family on board a French frigate and fled, we know not whither, but may conjecture to France.

So ends the extraordinary episode of the seige of Gaeta. It was, after all, despite its weak points, a not unfitting conclusion to the Bourbon-Neapolitan dynasty. The last government in Europe which held obstinately to the absolute feudal system and feudal tyranny, it was still fit that the lost flash of its taper should show some sparks of feudal chivalry. The young king—there is something romantic in the very title—adhering obstinately to a political system, of which he was not the author, as his friend LOUIS NAPOLEON courteously states, could appropriately enough fight to the last like a *preux chevalier*. And here we may also appropriately enough smile at the derision of the French Emperor *in re* LAMORICIERE, that the conduct of the great *condottiero* "was chivalric but crack-brained." *C'était chevalresque, mais c'était fou.* What must his secret opinion of the young king have been when he heard that cannon balls had lodged in the room above the Royal chamber? And how Mephistophilean may that celebrated "side-smile" have been when his young friend gave him full and generous credit for disinterested alliance! Not that we believe ths Emperor to have been sorry to have had the opportunity to do a good action—on the contrary, we sincerely think that like that good-natured little sinner, Becky Sharp, he had much rather do a good turn to any one than not—especially when it may be in any respect profitable.

The profit of the French support of the King of Naples has by this time become apparent enough. Long before the fleet was withdrawn, we declared it to be our opinion that the siege was prolonged as a counter-irritant to the Venetian trouble. Had it not been for Gaeta, there would have been such a concentration of Italian and European enthusiasm in Venice that a general Hungarian and perhaps Red Republican war could not have been avoided. Since we expressed this opinion, the immense efforts of France and Russia to effect a peaceable secession of Venetia, and the influences brought to bear on GARIBALDI, have fully confirmed our views. It may be that this siege of Gaeta has been the means of preventing the most general war in Europe. In any case it has very considerably modified it, and given constituted authorities time for resistance.

The capitulation in question has also a very favorable aspect from another point of view. The Italian Parliament, now about to meet, has by it a very serious stumbling-block to free and united action removed from its path. With internal reforms of the most serious magnitude to carry out, with jarring interests to reconcile and heavy taxes to raise, and with the dark cloud of Austria still lowering over the Northeast, Gaeta would have been an intolerable thorn in the Italian side. This difficulty removed, we may hope so much the more for peaceful progress. It is over—peace to it. It will merit a distinguished place in history as the last battle fought in Europe between the uncompromising despotism which yielded in nothing, and the cause of popular liberty.

THE REAL UNIONISTS.—The Albany *Statesman* wishes to know whether "Border Unionism is not disguised Secession." Judging from the appearances we should think not. The "Border Unionists" seem to have too serious a time of it, to be merely playing a game. Unionism with them amounts to something, because it costs something. They are compelled to breast the swelling popular current of their own States. They run the risk of political ruin by defending the Union against the attacks of its enemies at home. They are charged with Abolitionism and are compelled to run the gauntlet of political persecution.

It seems to us anything but generous or just to question the sincerity of such men as those who have stood up so boldly in the Southern States and defended the cause of the Constitution and the Union. It costs us nothing in this latitude to be Unionists; we only go with the tide. But with them the case is very different. They put everything at hazard when they breast the waves of popular excitement among their own constituents, and stand up for the Union in defiance of all opposition. They deserve something better than taunts and reproaches at our hands. They are fighting our battles on the enemy's soil. If the Union is preserved it will be by their courage and patriotism,—for the pretended Unionism of a good many Northern journals and politicians is merely Abolitionism in disguise, seeking the destruction of the Union under pretence of devotion to the laws.

POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—We publish this morning, perhaps to the exclusion of more interesting matter, a sketch of some remarks made by Mr. RAYMOND a few evenings since, on the position and policy of the Republican Party. Its main drift is to urge the policy of terminating what little there is left of the controversy concerning Slavery in the Territories, and of rallying around the Administration all who are devoted to the Union and the Constitution, and especially to aid those who are struggling in the Border States against the attempt to drag them into the new Confederacy. In this way Mr. RAYMOND thinks the Border States may be retained in the Union, which is the first step towards a reorganization of the Confederacy and the restoration of our old relations. After that has been accomplished, he thinks that Louisiana would speedily be revolutionized,—that the Union-men would secure control of her affairs, and repeal the ordinance of secession:—that Mississippi would soon follow this example, and that thus one after another the people of the Gulf States, under the pressure of heavy taxation, the lack of postal facilities, a poor and unprofitable commerce, the increasing discontent of all classes and the general lack of incentives and stimulants to public action, would reverse the policy now adopted and resume their allegiance to the Federal Union.

Mr. R. insists that all this may be brought about without any sacrifice of Republican principles,—by merely handing New-Mexico over to the control of her own people, who would be almost certain, upon the removal of the Pro-Slavery pressure of the office-holders of the present Administration, to make it a Free State. He urges further that unless the Republicans enter thus earnestly upon the work of reconstructing the Union, the Democrats will take it out of their hands, defeat them at the polls, resume control of the Government, and thus rob them entirely of the fruits of their recent victory.

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—We have all our little troubles in this life, and for those who are not too proud, to use a popular phrase, it may be added that we have all our elephants to see. It is narrated of a certain farmer that his life's desire was to behold this largest of quadrupeds, until the yearning became well nigh a mania. He finally met one of the largest size traveling in the van of a menagerie. His horse was frightened, his wagon smashed, his eggs and poultry ruined. But he rose from the wreck radiant and in triumph. "A fig for the damage," quoth he, "for I have seen the elephant!"

A gallant fire-eater, now among the besiegers at Pensacola, appears to have his desire as yet ungratified. Somewhat apprehensive, yet "bound to see it out," he writes:

"If Pickens opens fire upon us, with her tremendous batteries, we shall see the largest kind of an elephant."

Let us trust that he may be disappointed. He wants, of course, to see the animal—to have his little experiences in war—to tell his story;—but it would be much better for him to try the experiment on a smaller scale at first. So with the gallant men of Charleston. The fact is, that the whole Secession party presents the spectacle of a body of impulsive gentlemen who are extremely desirous of seeing an elephant, and who, could they once feel him kick, or get a moderate toss from his trunk, would go home perfectly satisfied. Some of them have already had quite a satisfactory peep at the animal; others, in one form or the other, will undoubtedly soon get one. It is not positively an eternal Gun-Cotton-dom which they crave, but simply *to see the elephant*—to have a great time, and retire. Now that some of them have seceded, and done enough to talk about, let them come back. They have smashed their eggs quite sufficiently, and no one will deny them the glory of having seen the elephant.

THE PLOTS OF ASSASSINATION.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* declares with a great deal of emphasis that there is no truth in the reports about plots against Mr. LINCOLN'S life. "The whole story is false," it declares; "it is a pure invention; if not, let the conspirators be brought to justice." This is all very well. We echo the demand. But the failure of justice does not disprove the existence of crime. The *Atlas* has been vociferous for a long time in charging corruption upon the members of the Legislature; but, on its own theory, its allegations must be false, else why are they not brought to justice?

We don't believe the *Atlas* knows half as much about these conspiracies as it pretends to. We have evidence, on which we would rely most implicitly in any matter in which we were interested, that there have been plots against Mr. LINCOLN'S life. We have not the slightest doubt that there are hundreds and thousands of men in the South who have been so stuffed with falsehoods about the Republicans, that they would think they were doing the country a service in killing the Republican President. The *Atlas* may not know anything about these matters—but that is no reason for assuming that whatever anybody else knows must be untrue.

The whole affair, however, belongs now to the past, and we have no disposition to dwell upon it. The whole country rejoices that Mr. LINCOLN is safely in the Capital, and that whatever designs may have been entertained against him have been defeated.

TOKENS OF SPRING.—The Spring, the "green, welcome Spring," has come again. The bright, sunny sky, and warm, luxurious atmosphere of yesterday, heralded its approach, and the long-continued quiescence of Winter seemed fairly to give way before the vivifying beams of the vernal sun. Though the trees of Printing-house Park still look gaunt and chilly, and the withered grass-plots give no sign of life, yet underneath the surface the forces of nature are now actively mustering themselves, and the tender blades already begin to feel their way upward through the hard soil; a few days more of genial warmth and they will shoot forth into the air, and the leaf-stems on the trees, also, will begin to swell, and the leaflets burst forth.

In the afternoon, yesterday, the splendid spectacle of Broadway, with its grand bazaars, its gay promenaders, its rush of vehicles, and the general tide of joyous life that swept along, appeared more striking than ever. The advent of Spring, with its prophecy of the better times, of a peaceful and fruitful Summer, and a bounteous harvest, seemed to dispel the clouds that have been hovering over the spirit during the Winter, and hope and cheerfulness were universal. In the shops and houses doors and windows were flung open, and everywhere the free air and sunlight spread their diffusive beneficence.

This year Spring is doubly welcome, and especially to the poor—for the past Winter, though comparatively mild, has yet been one of much suffering, and the depressing influence of events has been felt by all. The mere change of weather at the present time is a richer gift to the poor of New-York than the labors of all its combined charities, and the economic value of one bright sunny day like yesterday cannot be estimated.

From Fort Sumter.

The following is an extract from a letter dated

FORT SUMTER, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

There is no truth in the statement circulated in Charleston and published in some of the papers that Major ANDERSON has been ill. The command generally is quite healthy and in good spirits. Dr. CRAWFORD, the medical officer of the command, has been quite ill, but has nearly recovered. Work is still actively going on at the batteries and works around the Fort. New embrasures for heavy guns are in progress of construction on Cumming's Point. These will bear directly upon the rear of the Fort. A large command are now stationed on Morris Island, at the different batteries there. At Fort Moultrie they are still at work at the extension of the glaces around the southwest side of the work. But few vessels are in port. Some of the soldiers whose terms of enlistment have expired have determined to remain and share the fate of their comrades.

"Mr. GREELEY tells the President elect that "*he may live a hundred years without finding another so good a chance to die,*' as by the Baltimore assassins. That same HORACE did not keep his appointment to lecture in St. Louis lately; can anybody guess why?"

Because he thought he *could* get a "better chance to die" by waiting a little longer. It was a simple matter of calculation, and HORACE clearly arrived at a very sensible conclusion. No one can blame him for not going to St. Louis when he was not wanted,—but when a man is so wise for himself, he should not be so other-wise in judging of others. Possibly Mr. LINCOLN knows about as well as Mr. GREELEY does when he will have the best "chance to die."

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Mr. FIERO made a majority report by bill from the Committee on Military affairs, limiting the tenure of office in the militia, stating that the bill was reported for the consideration of the Senate more out of respect for the petitioners than from any favorable judgment on the bill.

The bill amending the New-York Central Park act was reported favorably.

The bill to require street contracts in New-York to be confirmed by the Heads of Departments was ordered to a third reading.

An Executive veto of the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oneida County was announced.

A spirited and somewhat spicy debate followed on the question whether the bill should pass, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor, Messrs. SESSIONS, HAMMOND and LAPHAM commenting with severity on the policy of vetoes issued on questions of expediency only.

The bill passed over the veto by a large vote—28 to 3—those voting to sustain the Governor being Messrs. GOSS, MCGRAW and MURPHY.

On a question of privilege, Senator LAWRENCE explained a personal matter between himself and Senator J. MCL. MURPHY, growing out of words spoken by the latter which called forth a rejoinder from him (LAWRENCE) yesterday. Mutual explanations had been made, and he withdrew the words he had spoken.

The report from the Committee on Federal Relations was then taken up.

Mr. SPINOLA spoke in reply to Mr. HAMMOND, reading from editorials in the *State Register*, formerly edited by Mr. HAMMOND, in which severe attacks had been made on the Free Sollers and Abolitionists, who had been denounced as Disunionists.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LAPHAM, relating to executions and proceedings against certain insolvent debtors. The bill is the same as that introduced in the Assembly by Mr. W. A. YOUNG last session.

By Mr. MANIERRE, to provide for the more certain and guarded prosecution of vagrancy and other petty offences, in the Police Courts of New-York City. The bill is very lengthy, and entirely remodels the law in respect to vagrancy.

By Mr. P. MURPHY, a general bill to cover cases where extension of time for the collection of taxes becomes necessary, and to facilitate the collection of taxes.

Mr. ROTH reported from the Committee a bill to prevent adulteration in milk.

Bills to incorporate the German Hospital of New-York, and relative to local improvements in Brooklyn, were passed.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York Cab Company.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to repeal an act for opening a street in New York between and parallel with Fourth and Fifth avenues, from north side of Forty-second-street to south side of Eighty-sixth-street.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Speaker announced the following Select Committee on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage: Messrs. Wager, Angel, Chapman, Johnson and ELLINGWOOD.

The Annual Appropriation bill was passed, as was also the half mill tax, to pay interest on the debt created under article 7 of the Constitution; and the bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to invest a portion of the Canal debt sinking fund in anticipation of a tax for completion of canals.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on bills on the general order.

The bill to protect the Croton Aqueduct from injury during the progress of the work required for its improvement or enlargement, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the better regulation of the Firemen of New-York City was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 P. M.

The roll was called. Only fifteen members were found to be present. A call of the House was ordered, but it was subsequently suspended, a quorum being present.

Mr. PRICE, by consent, introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York, and to regulate the mode of running the same. The bill authorizes a railroad from the South ferry to Fifty-ninth-street, and contains provisions as to its construction and management, designed to remove the objections to the bills of last session. The fare is limited to 5 cents, and provision is made for the compensation of the City and property owners for the streets. Such compensation, if agreement cannot be made, is to be fixed by three Commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme Court. The corporators are to purchase the whole stock of the stage companies on the route, and all omnibuses are to be removed from the route. Stringent provisions are made for the convenience of passengers and for the proper repair of the streets by the company, and the road is to be under the control of twelve prominent citizens of New-York, to act as a Board of Directors.

Some debate occurred on the reference of the bill, Mr. FISH moving that it be referred to the Railroad Committee, and Mr. WEBSTER to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

The bill finally was referred to the Railroad Committee by 63 to 29.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of bills on general orders only. Bills of a local character only were acted upon. Adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn over till the 12th of March.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Princeton and Millston Railroad bill was passed to a third reading to-day in the House without opposition.

INTERNAL COMMERCE OF THE WEST.

Effects of Secession—Commercial Condition of Ohio—Its System of Railroads—Its Growth in Wealth—Diverts Commerce from the South—Gain to New-York City.

THE BEECHES, February, 1861.

There is nothing so surprising to a calm observer of the commercial world, as the sudden frights and panics to which it is liable. An observer, altogether disengaged from commerce, cannot help seeing that these "panics" are not founded on facts, but on pure imagination. I cannot help asking, has not the long experience of your merchants, bankers, and men of business learned to distinguish between real and fictitious causes of public distress? Observation has taught me, that three out of four of all the sources of "panics" and "hard times" have no cause whatever but pure imagination. Nor is the real source of the evil hard to find out. Your enormous system of *credit* is the great evil. Credit is like the reputation of a woman, liable to be tainted by the least breath of evil air. Credit has built up the fortunes of the few, but ruined a far greater number.

The commercial part of the "secession panic" has (except in the seceding States,) been a practical absurdity. What harm did secession to commerce, except in those towns and places where, by cutting off the United States laws and alarming the community with a display of arms, and frightening foreign vessels, they have managed to damage their own trade, and will aventually destroy it. But, is the *subject matter* of trade diminished? Not at all. People must eat, drink and wear. If the South loses trade, is it not gained to some other district? The ruin of the Oriental Cities gave birth to Constantinople, and the destruction of Eastern Empires gave growth and dominion to the nations of Europe. Great changes, even in commerce, may be before us, but we must exercise reason to know who, and what, those changes are to affect. Remember, if secession injures commerce, it is New-Orleans and Charleston ruined, and not New-York and Cincinnati. If the Secessionists do not choose to remember this, we should remember and profit by it.

I now state to you, that in no year of her history has Ohio been so prosperous as in the season of 1860-61, and if the state of general health (which last year was remarkably good,) continues, there is a fair promise (however it may terminate,) of a most prosperous year to come. Why not? Health has been good, the season good, the last crops good, the debts of the community comparatively small, and the industry of the people unabated. What is the drawback on this? Secession? What is secession to the State of Ohio? Positively nothing but good. Look at it fairly. Examine the elements. The shutting off of exterior commerce (at least in some degree,) increases the demand, already great, for Western produce in the South.

A great deal of the South had but poor crops. Of course, secession makes the matter worse. There is, therefore, a larger than usual demand, in the Northwest, for bread and meat in the South. Corn, and, of course, all breadstuffs, is cheap at Cincinnati and Chicago. As a consequence, meats from Cincinnati and grain from Chicago are pouring through every channel to the markets of the Atlantic, whence they reach the mouths of the consumers. Ohio has food, and the world must have it, and the Southern agents come to the West for food as the children of Israel went to the granaries of Egypt.

Does some one tell you that business is dull at Cincinnati, and people are out of employment? There is just enough truth in that to deceive a superficial person. Business is *not* so dull at Cincinnati, nor so many persons out of employment, as I know to have been the case *in some other seasons*. Of course, there are business men in Cincinnati, as in New-York City, who think that secession is some mighty lion who has come to eat up all the children of commerce. But, has that diminished trade? Just look at some leading facts. Cincinnati has just packed 450,000 hogs at high prices, whose value (reduced to the last elements of commerce) is not less than *seven millions of dollars*. Again, as much sugar, coffee, molasses, &c., has been bought at the South as ever, and the distribution of dry goods and groceries has been as great as ever. Some manufacturing establishments have been obliged to reduce the number of hands and work short, *in order to collect debts at the South*, and gather strength for new enterprises. This is about all the harm that has been done, if it be harm. But I, who look at things from a different point of view, think this cessation of credit and this time for rest is positively beneficial. But whether so or not, let us look at the other side.

Secession diminishes the trade of the South, and *diverts it into other channels*. This is the case with all political shocks. Commerce will bear no interruption; and the moment anything dams up the stream in one direction, it immediately flows in another. This is the case now; and to understand it, go back with me a little ways, and cast your eyes slowly over the field. Mark. Just before the secession crisis, and, indeed, for two or three years past, the whole commerce of the interior South *was wavering as to the direction it should take*. I mean Tennessee, Arkansas, Southern Kentucky and Northern Georgia, and Northern Alabama. In former times, the *whole of that trade* went to the South. But, for a short time past, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis attracted much of it, and nothing was wanting but to complete the Southern Railroad to Cincinnati to make that revolution complete. Last year, I think, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was opened; and the consequence was that the directors soon gave notice that the road was *blocked up with business*, and could receive no more. To be sure, its equipment was incomplete, and that difficulty will be remedied; but I give it as a *sign* of the new commercial movement in the Ohio Valley. Just then came secession; and, so far as the commerce of the interior was concerned, the effect was to *hasten the revolution going on*. Take a single example: Cincinnati, since the 1st of September, has forwarded over 100,000 bales of cotton. Great quantities have passed through Cairo, on the Illinois Central Railroad, and will reach Boston and New-York through Chicago. Again, cotton, in quantities, is passing up the Valley of Virginia to Richmond and thence to New-York. What is true of cotton, in this regard, must be true more or less of other products. Commerce at Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans, where martial bands are threatening war, harbors are made difficult, and petty flags flung out which the world knows no more of than that of pirates, is alarmed, and passes through the Ohio Valley, where peace and order reign and plenty smiles upon a prosperous land.

Now what this has to do with the condition of Ohio you will readily see. In 1852, you published in the NEW-YORK TIMES a series of articles from me, setting forth the proposed system of Ohio railroads. I then showed that there were in substance *four* great lines of East and West roads to pass through Ohio, and this State held the *gateway of the Western trade*. Those four lines have been made, debouching from the State through Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Marietta. The trade on these roads is immense, and, except the Canada line, there are no other feeders (by *rail*) of your great Eastern trunk lines. To begin now where I left the account in 1852, Ohio is the gateway through which the whole trade of the Northwest, Missouri, Kentucky, and a large part of Arkansas, must pass. Thus the cotton which I mentioned as passing Cairo, as well as that which passes Cincinnati, Chicago, or any other point in the Ohio Valley, *must* pass over the Ohio lines of road. In return, the trade in merchandise must be greatly increased. Thus Ohio centralizes and distributes the internal commerce of the valley, whose volume is constantly increasing. It is positively certain that the more secession does its natural and necessary work of disturbing society and alarming commerce, the more the interior States will profit by it, and the more New-York City will gain by the Western trade. I readily grant that no evil can become an absolute benefit, but it may be-

come a *relative* one. Palmyra perished, but Constantinople grew up; Venice sunk, but London rose. Nothing is more uncertain than the basis on which great commercial cities rest.

"Time washes the labored mole away,
And Trace's proud empire hastens to decay."

But New-York City has heretofore been sustained by all the happy accidents with which Providence favors the fortunate. It may not be always so—its future will depend upon its connection, not with Slavery, but with Anti-Slavery; not with the South, but with that vast Central West, which must soon control entirely both the political and the commercial destinies of the nation.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM CHARLESTON.

SOUTHERN PAPERS NOT NEWSPAPERS—THE IRON-PLATED FLOATING BATTERY OF LIEUT. HAMILTON ACTUALLY OFF—COTTON GOING NORTH BY RAIL, AND THE FEARS OF THE SOUTH ON THE SUBJECT—THE TARIFF A SORE SUBJECT—FLORIDA LOOKING UP—PREPARATIONS IN GEORGIA AND SLOW TENNESSEE, &C.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

'Gentlemen at the North very correctly suppose that all that is worth hearing may be found in the newspapers; so, while they are partaking of their morning coffee and cakes, or while riding down in the cars, &c., they post themselves up on everything, and can devote the rest of the day to business. There you have those unrivaled light infantry, the reporters, and what they don't know isn't worth knowing. We, in the Queen City of Palmettodom, do very differently. In the first place, we do not rise as early as you; and in the second place, we never read the papers while breakfasting, as we think it injures the morning's digestion. We wait philosophically until we walk to our offices, where, after reading what the editors choose to tell us, we get to work about 10 o'clock or so. What does not appear is by far the largest portion of the news of the day. If a man wishes for information, he must hunt it up for himself, and that requires a vast amount of that talent called pumping your neighbor, and it requires, too, a great deal of discretion just now, and I am forced to observe a good many little arts and seductions which men of the world understand.

If I had asked any *attaché* of the Press in Charleston if he thought Lieut. HAMILTON'S iron-plated *Floating Battery* would be launched this morning from Mr. MARSH'S ship-yard, he very likely would have told me that he "really did not know; it was talked about; it was uncertain," &c. I told one of my specials that, if he saw them greasing the ways, or doing anything stirring this morning, to hurry and tell me; so at 7 A. M. he rushed into my room and informed me that everything was ready, and Lieut. HAMILTON would give the word in a few minutes. Arrived at Palmetto Wharf, I saw a small crowd gathering, which each moment increased, as the news spread through the town. By 8½ o'clock at least 5,000 people were present, and the unknown quantity, called by many the "*slaughter pen*," rolled heavily and clumsily into her new element. They haven't christened her, and when they do, it is my private opinion that it will be done in the blood of all who embark in her. I hope the Richardson Guards in particular, will say their prayers, even if they never did it before, and make their wills in some sort of earnestness, for they never will see Charleston again. It will be another "Balaklava charge," without the glory of that superb act of daring that TENNYSON has immortalized. God help those who do go, if the tide should turn her round and present her unprotected side to Major ANDERSON'S death-dealers, at only *six hundred yards*. Only the gun-side is plated, and the roof of that part looks very like an old-fashioned rope-walk. The machine fell into the water with a strong list to starboard, as the sailors phrase it, drawing on the gun side full seven feet, while on the other, not more than four! Lieut. HAMILTON is an ambitious man, and first brought himself into Palmetto notice by his extraordinary appeal to his ex-brothers of the American Navy, to tear down the Stars and Stripes whenever they had a chance, and after nailing them ignominiously to the mast to bring the ships into any Confederate port. The Lieutenant is a brave man, even unto rashness; he can give no better proof of it than his intention to herd the boys who are ambitious of seeking a bloody grave. It will take some time to get her ballasted and to get her guns properly mounted, and then we wait for the Ides of March.

I have no doubt from all I hear on the subject that the Southern Congress will lay an export duty on cotton of at least one cent per pound. The last cotton crop was valued at $240,000,000, and it is calculated that this tax on what will necessarily be exported from the seceded States will yield at least $25,000,000 per annum. They are already becoming alarmed at Montgomery at the arrangements the different railroad directors are making to turn the great staple into their own hands, to the exclusion of Southern shipping. They fear that if this continues foreign nations will care nothing about the anticipated blockade of the Confederate ports; it will destroy all the commerce of the cities that line the coast, and, worst of all, it will compel the South to receive all goods from the North after the duties have been paid there. They dread this as the deadly stab at their national vitals at the beginning of their existence. At Rome, in Georgia, as I learn from a leading cotton factor here, twenty thousand bales have been sent by rail to Norfolk, Va.; and at Pittsburgh, he tells me, twenty-five thousand bales have been received from the Mississippi and its tributaries. It will be pretty difficult to dam up this new channel, but herculean efforts will be made. If the European Powers will not recognize their independence, as is feared from the tone of the most influential English and French journals, they wish to coerce them into doing so by making it a matter of necessity, to prevent convulsions among their own operatives. Thus we go further than ever from Father MILLER'S millennium that infatuated thousands believed as close at hand only a few years ago.

The Charleston *Mercury* clique are bitterly opposed to a Protective Tariff. They think it very unfortunate "that at the very commencement of our national existence we should stumble into such a slough." They even assert what they would not have done a year ago, "that this very point of taxation has destroyed the Union and forced the South into independence." Then they swore by the niggers, and it was all nigger; now, they swear just as strong on the other fiddle-string of the political bow. Charming weathercocks.

There was so much uncertainty even in Charleston as to the proper construction of the "Act to exempt from duty certain commodities," that Mr. COLCOCK, our gentlemanly Collector, telegraphed to Mr. MEMMINGER, the new Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, for specific information. His reply just received may interest your commercial readers:

MONTGOMERY, February, 1861.

To WM. F. COLCOCK, Collector, Port of Charleston:

Goods imported from any of the United States which are now a member of this Confederacy, are exempt from duty, without relation to the time of import, if the goods were really purchased on or before the 28th.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

How is Hon. Mr. MEMMINGER or Mr. COLCOCK to know if they were "really purchased," &c? There will be some pretty hard swearing on this point, and it will require a "Philadelphia lawyer" to detect the true from the false.

Notwithstanding the heavy war preparations all over the Southern Confederacy, they find time to organize numerous manufacturing companies, which will take the bread out of Northern mouths, and put larger quantities in their own. All mankind are rapacious, so I presume it is all right. "The Southern Export and Import Company" is the title of an association just incorporated in the State sacred to alligators, Florida. Books are now open, so a Floridian tells me. The capital required is $100,000. All their staples will be sent to Europe, and accredited agents in the different cities there will return goods that may be desired.

In Georgia the students of Oglethorpe University have organized a "University Guard," and have already received their Minie rifles from the warlike BROWN, who goes it strong on reprisals.

In slow-coach Tennessee they are getting fired up by the course of the rabid Republicans at the fossil Peace Congress, and are about erecting a battery to defend their exposed city against "the murderous and plundering raids of the Northern States and General Government." All we want now is a sprinkling of the bloody Camanches and Sioux, and then we can cut one anothers' throats in the most approved and savage style.

Under the late act of the Legislature, for the formation of a volunteer corps of 10,000 men, the recruiting gentlemen have started off, and many have returned with very gratifying results, as one of them told me at the Mills' House Friday evening. The term is one year. In that time, if they are not ushered into hospitable graves, they will have acquired a good many things in the art *militaire*, and will be a good deal like the volunteers who returned after the Mexican war, uneasy, restless, and many of them the worse for the unavoidable license of camp-life.

A company has just arrived from Atlanta for our regular army, composed of Georgia mechanics Every one of them is a practical gunsmith. These are the sort of men who can stand fire. Their services were tendered on the condition of selecting their own officers, a condition very willingly accepted.

We have a very excellent institution called the Palmetto Lyceum. The times are out of joint that they concluded at their last meeting to postpone indefinitely the course of lectures and the weekly debates. It is as well, as one-half of the members are absent on military duty, and the remainder expect to be summoned at any moment. "The Position of South Carolina" was the theme of the closing essay. "The Dead of South Carolina" will very likely be the theme when they meet again.

There is so great a demand for horses for the exigencies of the service that Mr. HATCH, the Quartermaster-General S. C. M., has requested those who have any for sale to trot them out. If you have any secession animals in Gotham, send them down, and we will pay for "strong, hardy, and reliable ones," in current coin of the *ex*-United States.

Apropos of the Quartermaster, I must tell you of a daring thief who stole, at dusk last evening, the horse of the Quartermaster, just after he had left him tied to a post in King-street, our most crowded thoroughfare. A man who has so little respect for Quartermastership deserves a dose of hempen cord.

Let me again deny most positively the story traveling round the North, East and West, that the *Brooklyn* landed reinforcements at Sumter on her way to Pensacola. *Only* the little handful that I before described are there, worn out with ceaseless vigilance, suffering from a too salt diet, without what the soldiers prize—tobacco—and having but little money to buy anything, and knowing of no way at present to get what is due them from the Federal Government, if we have such a thing.

JASPER.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A PRINTING INVESTIGATION— REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE HUNTER'S POINT FERRY—A BATCH OF ASSESSMENTS CONFIRMED.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, every member was present.

A resolution was adopted remonstrating against the passage by the Legislature of an act authorizing the Long Island Railroad to run a ferry to Hunter's Point, as such act would be likely to infringe upon the corporate rights of the City.

Resolutions were passed directing that two gas lamps shall be placed in front of the Church of the Good Shepherd. Also, in front of the Church of the Memorial; also, in front of the church in One Hundreu and Fifty-fifth-street.

A resolution to procure a portrait of Gov. MORGAN for the Governor's Room was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

RETRENCHMENT IN ADVERTISING AND PRINTING.

A resolution was offered by Alderman DAYTON, appointing a Committee of Three to inquire whether any portion of the public printing or advertising can be dispensed with, and said, by explanation, that there was a great waste of public documents and an unnecessary quantity of advertising.

Alderman BOOLE said he had offered a resolution of a similar nature, which was vetoed by the Mayor.

Alderman DAYTON replied, that Alderman BOOLE'S resolution only referred to advertising, but finally yielded that his resolution should lay over until Alderman BOOLE'S was considered.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

Alderman BOOLE called from the table the veto message of the Mayor on his resolution appointing a Committee of Investigation on the present method of the publication of the Common Council proceedings.

The resolution was passed over the veto of the Mayor, and sent to the Councilmen for action.

Alderman DAYTON called up his resolution on the same subject, and advocated its passage, with the amendment that the investigation should be conducted by the committee to be appointed under the resolution just adopted. Alderman DAYTON'S resolution was tabled.

A BATCH OF ASSESSMENTS.

The Board acted on a number of reports of the Committee on Assessments, in favor of confirming various assessments, all of which were passed, *nem con.*

NEW FIRE-ENGINE.

A report in favor of purchasing a new steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 24 was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board acted on a large number of papers from the Councilmen, concurring to place two gas-lamps in front of the Methodist Church, in Forty-first street.

The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT—WORK DONE WITHOUT CONTRACT—STREET-VENDERS TO BE LICENSED—A REMONSTRANCE.

At a regular meeting of the Board last evening a resolution was offered allowing Mr. Hackley, the contractor for cleaning the streets, the use of certain docks and dumping-grounds of the City in executing his contract. The resolution was strenuously opposed by several Republican members, and, after some discussion, was laid over till the next meeting.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Corporation Counsel to furnish the Board at its next meeting with a copy of the contract, as completed, between the Corporation and A. J. Hackley, for cleaning the streets.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Street Commissioner to inform the Board at its next meeting what amount of work was done in his Department during the year 1860, without contract, specifying the character of the work in each case, by whom done, at what expense, by what authority, &c.

The Committee on Ordinances reported an ordinance in favor of permitting street peddlers to ply their vocation provided the first obtain a license from the Mayor—the license fee being fixed at 50 cents. Laid over.

The Board concurred in a resolution of remonstrance against the bill before the Legislature granting to the Long Island Railroad a ferry privilege between Hunter's Point and this City.

Adjourned to Monday at 5 P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT—TOTAL ARRIVALS DURING THE YEAR—WHERE FROM—THEIR FAVORABLE CONDITION—NUMBER CARED FOR AT THE INSTITUTIONS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

In submitting their annual report to the Legislature of the State, the Commissioners of Emigration, among other important matters, submit the following particulars of the operations of their Board during the year:

The Commissioners, in commencing their report, state that the year 1860 presented the same striking contrast in respect to 1858 and '59, as compared with all the preceding years since 1847, in the greatly diminished number of emigrants who arrived at this port, (as well as elsewhere in the United States,) and in their improved state as to health, means and general condition. There was no severe or general epidemic disease prevailing among emigrant passengers either on shipboard or after landing. The number of patients, or of entirely destitute and helpless persons in the hospitals, or otherwise obtaining relief from this Commission, has seldom risen much above the lessened number of 1859, while the improvements introduced by the experience of the Commissioners and their officers, have placed all the establishments under their immediate charge in a state of great order and efficiency. Thus the cares and labors of the Commissioners have been materially diminished, and although the decreased number of persons paying commutation continued to keep down the income of the Commission much below that of the years preceding 1858, yet the improved economy of their establishments, and the lessened demand upon them for relief, including county claims, enabled them to meet the current expenditure of the year, and to extinguish the debts reported in former years, with the exceptions of the debt secured by mortgage on their real estate, and contracted principally in the purchase or improvement of their lands.

Their labors and responsibilities have also been lessened by the operation of the last law in relation to the removal of the Quarantine. The details of the subject, and their views in relation to it, will be found in a subsequent part of this report.

The whole number of passengers landed at this port during the year 1860, was 155,371. Of these 50,209 were citizens, or persons not subject to bonds or commutation; and 105,162 were aliens for whom commutation was paid, or bonds executed, showing an increase in alien emigrants of 25,840 more than in 1859, and 26,573 more than in 1858, but being 78,611 less than in the year 1857, and 37,180 less than 1856; while the proportion to the average of former years, since 1846, is much less than half.

Of these emigrants, 47 330 were from Ireland, 37,899 from Germany, 11,361 from England, and 8,572 from other countries.

The Commissioners have much gratification in stating that while the number of alien emigrants arrived during the year shows an increase over the years of 1858 and 1859 of some 22 per cent., yet the number of destitute and diseased persons chargeable to the Commission in their Institutions on Ward's Island, and temporarily furnished with board and lodging in the City, and relieved and provided for in the various counties, shows no increase over the year 1859, and is over 4,000 less than in 1858, and less than in any previous year.

The report pays a high tribute to the memory of Capt. Crabtree, and alludes to his almost invaluable service. Upon the demise of this excellent officer, the Board, after much consideration, determined on restoring the office of General Agent as it existed in the first years of this Commission, united with the office of Secretary. The long experience and tried ability of the present Secretary, Bernard Casserly, seemed, in the judgment of the Commissioners, to qualify him eminently for this position, and he has discharged the duties to their entire satisfaction.

The following figures show the operations of the Commission during the past year:

Total number of persons cared for and treated in the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island, 4,729. Number sent to New-York Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital, 72. Number of lunatic emigrants, 82; of which 14 remained Jan. 1, 1861. Number of small-pox cases, 115. Remaining Jan. 1, 1861, 22. Number of persons sent back to Europe, 100. Number forwarded to inland places, 301. Number of persons temporarily relieved, 5,115. Number of males and females provided with situations at the Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange, 7,717. Whole number relieved and forwarded in and from the several Counties of the State chargeable to the Commission, 2,104.

Grand total of destitute alien emigrants landed at the port of New-York during the past year, who were relieved, forwarded and provided with employment in the State and City of New-York, 20,715.

Amount of money received at office for recently arrived emig ants, $2,864 96. Amount of money received at office of Irish Emigrant Society from friends of recently arrived emigrants, and applied to the forwarding of such emigrants, chargeable to the Commission, $3,219 49.

The report alludes to many improvements that have been made at the Emigrant Refuge and hospitals on Ward's Island.

The buildings, as heretofore reported and described in the several annual reports of this Board as they were successively erected, can accommodate more than double the number that now occupy them. On the 1st of January, 1860, there were in the buildings 764 inmates; the number on the 1st January, 1861, was 1,068. Most of the buildings erected in the earlier years of the Commission were of wood, and, from want of means, slight in their construction; some of these, being much decayed, have been removed. Those erected since 1850 are of brick, well and durably built, and in perfect order. The hospitals are detached buildings, with a large ward with its appendages on each story, with windows on all sides, and spacious open grounds.

The whole cost of buildings on Ward's Island is about $260 000.

The cost of the wharves, grading, supply of water, filling in and sea-wall, have been more than repaid in the increased value of the whole property, as well as in immediate use to the establishment.

The following summary gives the aggregate results of the whole of the establishments on Ward's Island, including the hospitals proper as well as the Refuge Department:

Number of inmates in institution on Jan. 1, 1860	764	
Number of inmates admitted during the year	3,701	
Number of births during the year	264	
Total number cared for and treated		4,729
Number discharged during the year	3,433	
Number of deaths	228	
Total number		3,661
Number remaining on Dec. 31, 1860		1,068
Number of days spent in Hospital	173,649	
Number of days spent in Refuge	89,752	
Total number of days		263,401

The school for children, who are under the charge of the Commissioners, is now kept up as a Ward School of the City, the Commissioners providing a commodious apartment, and paying for certain expenses. The arrangement is found beneficial.

The Medical Department proper is under the charge of a salaried physician, wholly resident on the Island, with as many salaried assistants as the hospital service may require from time to time.

The report of the physician sets forth that during the year the establishment generally was kept free from any prevailing, epidemic or infectious disease; though in July last, circumstances compelled the admission of many cases of ship-fever. Separate and insulated wards were appropriated to these patients, and there was no single instance of the disorder being communicated on the Island.

The appropriation of a separate building for the care of insane persons is also spoken of. The building for this purpose is situated at a sufficient distance from the other hospitals and edifices, and is surrounded by the lands of this Commission, of which it is intended to devote an ample space adjoining the Asylum to separate yards and grounds for the male and female patients.

In regard to the landing-place for emigrants the report says: "The establishment of Castle Garden for the exclusive landing-place of emigrants, under the authority of the Act of 1855, for the protection of emigrants, has now had its utility confirmed by the experience of a fifth year."

The statistics collected and preserved at the Emigrant depôt, as to emigrants, their nations, and their destination in this country, with other details, are curious and instructive, and gradually form a body of valuable information for legislative and financial uses.

The plan of enabling families destined for the interior to proceed on their journey without sacrifice of their property, by making small advances on a pledge of baggage or other portable property, without interest or any additional charge for storage or otherwise, produces great good, effected with small cost.

In regard to the management of matters at Castle Garden, care of baggage, writing of letters, &c., much statistical information is given in the report.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to a consideration of the Quarantine question and the diversion of the emigrant commutation fund from its legitimate objects. The Commissioners express it as their opinion that the Quarantine should be placed under a separate and independent Commission, and that they should in no wise be made chargeable. Notwithstanding the removal of Quarantine from Staten Island, Dr. JEROME, the late physician of the Marine Hospital, continues his residence on the grounds without the request or authority of the Board, and claims a compensation of $5,000 a year. "The Board, being advised by counsel that, the duties of the office having been abolished by the Act of 1858 for the removal of Quarantine, the office itself was by necessary implication of law abolished, declined to pay the demand. The late physician therefore appealed to the Courts, and the Supreme Court of this District has the case now under advisement for decision." The Commissioners ask the Governor in his message to have the office of physician to the Marine Hospital, for which there is now no use, abolished.

The Commissioners, under the act of the last session, for assessing on the County of Richmond the damages resulting from the late riotous destruction of the Marine edifices to this Commission and others assessed the sum of $107,251 79 as compensation to this Commission for the injury of their real property from the destruction of buildings, and that of $14,347 60 for loss of personal property, as hospital furniture, stores, &c. No portion of this award has yet been received.

The Commissioners respectfully recommend the sale of the former Marine Hospital lands, containing about thirty acres of land, with valuable water-rights. This has now become of great value, and, in its present state, is of some expense and inconvenience to the Commission. It is incumbered by a mortgage of $200,000, which sum is very far short of the price which it would bring when judiciously sold. The relieving this Commission from the annual interest would place their financial concerns hereafter on a secure footing; while the amount of the principal, so paid from the proceeds of the sale, would only in part indemnify the Commutation or Alien Emigration Fund, for advances in former years for the protection of the public health, and, in some prior years, for other general purposes.

It is also advisable that the lands at Seguine's Point should be sold, as there is no probability that they can be turned to account for hospital purposes, for which they were originally purchased, or indeed, any other public use.

A piece of ground of about four acres, on Staten Island, about three miles from the former Marine Hospital, was purchased by the Commission in 1849 for a burying-ground. It can no longer be used for that purpose, and should also be sold. As the land was paid for from the General Commutation Fund, it is but equitable that the proceeds of the sales should also be refunded to the Commissioners on the same account.

The unsettled account with the Governors of the New-York Almshouse still remains unadjusted, the Commissioners claiming as heretofore a larger amount as an offset to these charges, being for the support of native children of emigrant mothers.

The following abstract statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Commissioners of Emigration will show the sources and amount of their income, and the nature and amount of their expenditures, during the year 1860. The several items of the account, more minutely stated, will be found in detail in the appendix to the report.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT—COMMUTATION FUND, 1860

Receipts.	
Amount of commutation money received from owners and consignees of vessels for alien passengers	$209,354 00
From Mutual Life Insurance Company on bond and mortgage	57,500 00
For compromise of special bonds	11,329 87
For rent of Castle Garden	6,000 00
For support of illegitimate children	1,442 92
Penalties for deaths at sea on board emigrant vessels	820 00
From emigrants for their transportation to interior	642 75
Steamboat fares on board *Island Home*	182 25
Rent of premises in Albany	180 00
Licenses granted to emigrant runners	740 00
From Quarantine Commissioners, for searches, &c., in procuring loan	106 45
For board of children and others at Ward's Island	251 92
From employers of wet nurses taken from Ward's Island	306 00
Sale of empty barrels, rags, bones, &c., from Ward's Island	536 53
Sundries as per cash account	75 25—$289,467 92
Deduct overdraft Jan. 1, 1860	11 653 13
Total	$277,814 76
Expenses.	
Reimbursements to counties for support of emigrants	$51,113 59
Reimbursements to institutions for support of emigrants	7,755 49
Disbursements on account of Commissioner's Office	14.112 91
Expenses of emigrant landing depôt, Castle Garden	23,060 57
Expenses at Agency in Albany	2,340 45
Expenses at Agency in Buffalo	2,391 68
Expenses at Agency in Rochester	1,060 65
Support of Emigrant Refuge and Hospital	58,913 41
Disbursements on account of Marine Hospital	3,025 62
Disbursements on acc't of Floating Hospital	49 82
Interest on bond of $267,500	13,713 29
Board and lodging of 3,342 emigrants in City	945 17
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing in City	243 06
Advertising in and subscription to newspapers	165 06
Boats, cars, &c	226 01
Cartage and commission on supplies for Ward's Island	509 90
Forwarding emigrants to destination	1,522 29
Horse feed in City	602 16
Insurance on buildings at Ward's Island	1,114 25
Interments in City Cemetery	131 00
Quarantine Commissioners, being amount received for mortgage of State property at Seguine's Point	7,500 00
Printing annual reports	253 60
Support of illegitimate children	1,587 51
Postage	111 86
Expenses of procuring loan on bond and mortgage	277 63
Steamboat hire to and from Ward's Island	6,315 00
Salary of counsel to Commissioners of Emigration	1,250 00
Salary of City Chamberlain's clerk	855 56
Salary of physician in City Prison	416 60
Salary of clerks in Mayor's office	600 00
Salary of forwarding clerk	450 00
Salary of nurses on steamboat	540 00
Salary of clerks on steamboat and wharf	685 92
Salary of agent of Commissioners of Emigration in Oneida County	600 00
Sundry other expenses (see Appendix)	1,624 31—206,064 37
Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1861	$71,750 39

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—REPORT OF COMMITTEE—THE NEW ISLAND HOSPITAL FINISHED.

The Board of Public Charities and Corrections met yesterday—the President, SIMEON DRAPER, in the Chair. The weekly statement shows that the number remaining in the Institutions, Feb. 16, was 9,113; admitted, 1,904—total, 11,017. Died, 49; discharged, 1,442; sent to Blackwell's Island, 368; to State Prison, 10—total, 1 869; remaining Feb. 20, 9,149. Increase, 35.

The report of the Committee of the Whole sets forth, among other matters, that 485 persons, male and female, have been transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island as vagrants and disorderly persons. Of the whole number, 184 were committed for the first, and 15 for the one hundredth time. There were 246 males and 239 females.

"The Commissioners have the satisfaction to announce," says the report, "the occupation of the new Island Hospital on Blackwell's Island by the patients, who, from the time of the destruction by fire, on the 13th of February, 1858, of the Penitentiary Hospital, have been treated at the building between the Workhouse and Lunatic Asylum. The removal was effected on the 25th instant, and all were safely located in their appropriate wards; and the building vacated will be arranged for the reception of the insane, and relieve to a considerable extent the over-crowded condition of the Lunatic Asylum. At an early day action will be taken to prosecute its extension on the plan adopted, which will possess all the advantages required for the proper care and treatment of the insane.

The prevalence of the small pox among the inmates of the Workhouse and Almshouse, and which, at the outbreak, gave serious apprehension of an epidemic, we are now happy to report, owing to active and energetic measures has been confined to those first attacked, no new cases or deaths having occurred from the disease.

At the Bellevue Hospital instructions have been given to transfer inmates to the new hospital at Blackwell's Island who are not deemed proper objects for treatment at that place, and in carrying the same into effect a number refused to be transferred and took their discharge, thus giving evidence of their ability to procure medical treatment by their own resources, and of being improper subjects of City charity.

At the various Departments the making of Summer clothing and all other articles of the Institutions are proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and are of a character combining useful ness with economy. As the season advances, the cultivation of the grounds on Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Island will be vigorously prosecuted, and we have good reason to expect an ample reward in the production of all varieties of vegetables sufficient to furnish an ample supply for all the Institutions under our charge.

Owing to the delay in the passage of the annual tax levy, the Comptroller was not authorized to respond to the requisition for the necessary funds for the Department. Application was made to Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain, who placed to the credit of the Commissioners the sum of $100,000."

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of this valuable Association held their usual monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, when, after the transaction of ordinary business, the agent of the Detention and Discharged Convict Committees submitted his report, which showed the following to have been the operations for the past month:

Number of persons visited in our City prisons, about 500; number of complaints carefully examined, 113; number of complaints discontinued on their advice, 33; number of persons discharged from custody on their recommendation, 46; number of discharged convicts aided pecuniarily, 65; number of discharged convicts furnished with clothing, 14; number of discharged convicts provided with work, 7.

Owing to the pressure of the times, the last month has been one of unusual hardships. The most hopeful cases have been selected with great care, and promptly aided. The "silver lining" of the cloud is honorable to the benevolence of the City, but still donations and subscriptions are earnestly solicited by W. C. GILMAN, Jr., Treasurer, No. 18½ Merchants' Exchange. New or old clothing, for men and women, will be like bread cast upon the waters. Its value will be realized to the needy before, and to the donor after, many days. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SALE OF THE ADRIATIC.—The sale of the steamship *Adriatic* to the Galway Company was the theme of conversation yesterday in Wall-street, in which no little regret was expressed that the last steamer built by STEERS, and the one of which Americans had most reason to be proud, should have passed into the hands of a foreign company, and that too at a ruinous sacrifice, as compared with her original cost. The negotiations have been going on for two months, the Panama Company, who owned five-ninths of the stock of the North Atlantic Company, against four-ninths owned by the Pacific Mail Company, opposing the sale. The influence of Mr. ASPINWALL, agent of the Galway line, in connection with the Pacific Mail Company, finally carried the day. The purchase-money had not been paid up to yesterday, but the sale was considered as concluded. The North Atlantic Company expended some $90,000 on her engines, making her cost about $1,200,000. She has been sold for £87,500.

SICK OF THEIR UNDERTAKING.—The pilot-boat *Daniel L. Mitchill*, No. 5, Capt. E. SULLIVAN, sailed hence the 27th at 12 P. M., in tow of a steam-tug, with a party of gentlemen for the purpose of being present at the inauguration of the President elect, at Washington City, on the 4th of March. After proceeding as far as Barnegat, that dread of all landsmen, sea-sickness seized upon them, and after many hours intense suffering they procured the services of two steam-tugs and were brought back to the Quarantine at Staten Island, and were, by orders of the Health Officer, placed in the hospital.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—The annual season for offering special invocations for the institutions of learning was observed yesterday throughout the country. In the forenoon, at the Chapel of the New-York University, Rev. Mr. STETT officiated, and Rev. THOS. H. SKINNER preached an eloquent discourse from Colossians xi,—8. "Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men," &c.

SALE OF THE ALBEMARLE HOTEL.—The property known as the Albemarle Hotel, corner Twenty-fourth-street and Broadway, 109x117 feet, was sold at auction, yesterday, by BLEECKER, SON & Co., for $137,500.

THE NEW STREET CLEANING CONTRACT.—The new contractors to clean the streets of the City during the ensuing five years, commenced business yesterday by putting to the work 225 ash and garbage carts.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Of this day embraces among its contents a continuation of SHIRLEY BROOKS' capital story,

THE SILVER CORD;

With other choice Literary features,—FOREIGN LITERARY NEWS AND GOSSIP; Correspondence from various quarters of the world, including, as a fresh and striking attraction, a

TOUR THROUGH CENTRAL EUROPE,

By a Correspondent exclusively engaged for the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES; and whose letters will be welcomed as a graphic picture of Middle Europe in this period of excitement and transition.

Among the political topics in the present issue, the action of the Peace Conference, and of Congress in its discussion of the various Projects of Compromise, hold, with appropriate editorial comments, a prominent place. There is also given a full report of remarks addressed by Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, on Tuesday evening, to the Republican Central Club of this City, upon

THE POSITION AND POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In addition to these special features, the present issue will be found to contain:

THE TEXT OF THE NEW TARIFF,
As Passed by both Houses of Congress;
GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE;
A SUMMARY OF CURRENT NEWS;
The Movements and Apparent Policy of the PRESIDENT ELECT;
The Course of Events in the COTTON CONFEDERACY;
The Latest EUROPEAN ADVICES;
MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE;
PERSONAL ITEMS.

Single copies, in wrappers, may be had at the counter. Price FOUR CENTS.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

1861. Spring Styles. 1861.
LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House,
Will introduce on SATURDAY, March 2, (in addition to their standard Hat,) a new quality of Fine Silk Hat.
PRICE, $3 75.

Mealio's
SPRING STYLES OF HATS
NOW READY,
AT
NO 416 BROADWAY, corner Canal-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Sixth, Eighth and Ninth-avenue Cars.—Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and families BOOTS and SHOES of all the various styles, stop at MILLER'S crossing, No. 387 Canal-st.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner Murray-st. Also, every article in Gents' furnishing, suitable for the season.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BARNES—CARPENTER.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, according to the Order of the Society of Friends, ELIAS BARNES to MARTHA T. CARPENTER, both of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

MCNEIL—BROWER.—In Flushing, on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. R. W. Dickinson, D. D., Mr. GEORGE W. MCNEIL, of Gulf Prairie, Texas, to MARIA P., daughter of J. H. Brower, Esq.

DIED.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Wednesday Feb. 27, MARY C. OLIVER wife of the late Edwin W. Oliver, and daughter of John Cothell, deceased.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father-in-law, James D. Oliver, No. 62 Amity-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HOYT.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, SELLECK O. HOYT, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 124 West 42d-st., this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., on Saturday morning, via New-Haven Railroad, at 7 o'clock A. M.

☞ Danbury and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

DODGE.—In this City, on Wednesday Feb. 27, ROBERT DODGE, aged 67 years. 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 8 Minetta-st., without further invitation.

COLLIER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, of consumption, SARAH JANE, daughter of Eliza and the late Wm. J. Collier, aged 15 years and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 112 West 24th-st.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, Miss JANE MORGAN, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) March 1, at 2 P. M., from No. 13½ Franklin-st.

GEER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, HARRIET ANN, wife of Dr. Seth Geer, and daughter of Capt. John Seaman, formerly of Staten Island.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., on Saturday, at 3½ P. M.

ARMSTRONG.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, Mrs. SARAH ANN, wife of James D. Armstrong, aged 55 years.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the Willett st. M. E. Church.

CHA

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and nurse to children out of arms, or as chambermaid and assistant in washing and ironing; best of reference to the lady (now boarding) with whom the advertiser lived eight years. Apply for two days at No. 137 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Welch Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, by a young woman, or to do chamberwork and washing. Can give four years' reference from one place. Apply at No. 161 Christy-st., 1st floor, No. 1.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 61 29th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days,

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good recommendations; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 261 West 24th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to the general housework, in a small family, or to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; has the very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in the City or country, as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style, as well as jellies, blancmanges, cakes, biscuit, pies, &c.; can be highly recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 289 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands all kinds of pastry and soups; can give the best of references; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A NEAT AND WILLING YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook; she is a good plain cook and baker and a good washer and ironer; is willing to work and make herself useful; she has the best of references; wages no object; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly. American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook, best of City reference can be given, when applied. Address M. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Good City references. Apply at No. 62 Sheriff-st., between Rivington and Delancey, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook, in a small, private family; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Inquire at No. 10 Clarkson st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 East 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED situations by two respectable Protestant young women, one as cook and to assist in the washing, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Good City reference. No objection to a short distance in the country. Calls for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION either as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, by a young woman who is willing to make herself generally useful. Call to day at her present employer's, No. 181 West 32d-st, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference, and is willing and obliging. Call at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A City or country by a respectable girl, who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 215 Hester-st., top floor, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable Scotch woman, a situation (in City or country) as first-class cook and laundress and ironer; makes superior bread and pies, &c.; has the best of reference from her late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups; wages $8; also a thorough waitress and chambermaid; will do fine washing and ironing in style; wages $7. Call at No 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a woman, as plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork; good character and disposition; refers to her present employer, at No. 63 East 15th-st., where she can be seen.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman or would do the general housework of a small private family, and will make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MOST respectable Scotch elderly Protestant widow, a situation as housekeeper; no objection to the care of children; good reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., upper floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch lady wishes to take charge of a house, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 171 Clinton-st., near Grand, in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a smart and willing German Protestant girl, in City or country, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, will take moderate wages. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as lady's maid or general family seamstress; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to take charge of a little girl; best reference. Can be seen at No. 279 6th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman, as laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived tnree years. Call at No. 161 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a first-class laundress, a so by a chambermaid, who understands plain sewing, situations. Call at their present employer's, No. 39 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; first-class City references from private families; thoroughly confident of her business. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 255 East 15th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is also a good plain sewer; no objection to go to the country; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Call in the store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can give the best of references. To be seen at her present place, from 10 to 12 o'clock, No. 783 Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young married woman (English) wants a situation in a private family; has a fresh breast of milk; none but respectable persons need apply. No. 124 East 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman a baby to wet nurse at her own home, who lost her own baby; has the best of references; none but those that can pay for the best of care need apply. Call at No. 488 6th-av., for two days, Room No. 7.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home rather than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young lady who has got one of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; can do all kinds of plain sewing; is willing to work by the day or week. Call, for two days at No. 67 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, second floor, front room

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can make ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 353 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker, either by the day, week, or month; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 220 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days, in the store.

MALES.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, employment as a clerk in a law office; writes a good hand; has had some experience; references satisfactory. Address C. B. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant young man a situation as assistant book keeper and collector, or light porter; writes a beautiful hand; is quick at figures and not afraid to work; can drive and care a horse if required; no objections to any part of the country; has good City reference. Address J. L. D., for three days, Box No. 191 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a young man (English) who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Address W. B., Mr. Lowry's saddlery, No. 932 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man—smart, active, and honest, wishes a situation; is a very superior driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; is well acquainted with the City; has good reference. Call, or address, JAMES, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, most careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers in this City, for many years. Address A. B., No. 9 Thompson-st., for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a faithful, honest man, who is a good groom and careful driver, and wishes to earn an honest living for himself and family, who are at present in want of the means to live. Call on or address G. D., No. 224 West 16th-st., for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference. Address a note, Q. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; fully understands the care of horses; can produce the best of City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or No. 13 East 19th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom: he perfectly understands the care and management of horses; any gentleman in the want of a man will find him satisfactory and obliging; no objection to city or country. Call, for two days, at Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for T. F.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and plain gardener, by an industrious, sober, steady married man, wife, and one child, or to do general work on a farm; no objection to the country; best of reference from his last place, where he has lived two years. Call or address, No. 29 Monroe-st., for three days after this date.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by an Englishman, single; is a good groom and careful driver, and understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself generally useful; City and country reference. Address T. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener, by a sober, industrious married Englishman, who understands the culture of fruits, vines flowers and vegetables; also, he laying out of new grounds; is fully competent to take charge of a first-class situation; has had ten years' experience in this country; has the best of reference. Address J. U., at Miss Pattern's, No. 35 Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a married man, where he can get a house; has no family but his wife; has three years' first-class reference from an employer. Address FARMER, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man, who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also in the culture of vegetables and flowers. If required, will take charge of a horse and cow; and also willing to make himself generally useful. Will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, a married man; has a practical knowledge of his business; has had the best of experience in this country; can give satisfactory references as to character and capability. Address W. U., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New York.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation as gardener; is married; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references from four places during the last 16 years; will accept none but a first class situation. Address R. F., or apply all this week at A. Reid's Seed-Store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man who has had much experience in planting and laying out new places, the erection of greenhouses, graperies, peach-houses, &c; is a thorough practical man in all brances and details of the business; satisfactory reference given. Address J. M. C., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a steady, sober and industrious man; has had many years' practical experience in the various branches of gardening, and is capable of taking the management of any gentleman's place; has a wife and one child; can give the best of references. Address W. C., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH THE best of references, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of gardening, also, the culture of shrubbery, &c.; is very handy about a place. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION is wanted by a single man who has had many years' experience in gardening, the care of green-houses, &c. Address A. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, and having received a good education, wishes a place in a genteel family as waiter. He speaks German and English, and understands his business; was six years in his last place; no objection to go to the country. Address RAPHAEL, Box 163 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A MAN WISHES A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; he perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Address for two days, L. G., No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house; one that resides with his parents may make application in his own handwriting, stating age, references, &c; salary first year, $50. Address M. B. & Co., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, three good girls, with the best of references, as cook, chambermaid and laundress, waitress and seamstress; willing to spend part of the year in the country, and satisfied to make themselves generally useful; those able to milk, and one at least capable of making first-rate butter; in the city, their work arranged in the usual way; Protestants preferred. Call, with references, March 1 and 2 (Friday and Saturday), between 10 and 1, at No. 82 Columbia-st., crossing Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, for a small family. Apply at No. 29 West 25th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; one who has experience with children and is capable of taking charge of an infant. Apply for two days at No. 74 9th-st. from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS laundress, and one who will assist with chamberwork, for a small private family, to go a short distance in the country; to such a one good wages will be paid; none but Protestants, with City reference need apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st., this Friday and Saturday.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, TO sell an article of great and general utility. Good Agents make from $5 to $10 a day. The business is light and highly respectable. Send for circulars. Address or call upon WATERS & VAN ANDEN, No. 139 Williamst., New-York, or Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WHO UNDERstands to sew bosoms by Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 324 5th-st., between Avenues A and B, Door No. 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN PROVE his abilities as a penman and accountant satisfactorily; a pretender will not answer. Address D. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING,
AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS,
AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS,
AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS,
A YARD.,
A YARD.
A YARD.

I shall sell 1,900 pieces of FRENCH and ENGLISH BRILLIANTS, fine quality, on
WEDNESDAY
AT 9 CENTS.
REMEMBER
BRILLIANTS, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.
AT 9 CENTS A YARD.

(Others sell the same at 10 to 12½.) I shall sell at 9 cents a yard.

1,000 Dozen ALL LINEN NAPKINS, $1 per dozen—One Dollar a dozen.

(Others sell them at $1 25 per dozen.) I shall sell them at $1 per dozen.

R. H. MACY,
6th-av., corner 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received her new Spring stock, and is offering nice-fitting corsets at $1; also, two cases Paris Werlys, at very reduced prices. Corsets made to order. Hand-some skirts on hand and made to order, from $1, warranted. N. B.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,

A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent longer than common fluid.

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,

A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.

Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.

KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

HORSES WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE BAY horse, 16 hands high, long tail, 6 to 8 years old. Also a pair of first-rate young horses, 15½ hands high, that can go in three minutes, together, in a square gait and without pulling. Address Box 271 Post-office, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
JEWELRY.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days, at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past *Twenty-five Years*, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser:

Mosaic, Lava, Coral, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $5 a set; usual price, $12.

Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet and Enamel Ear-rings and Pins, $4 a set: usual price $10.

Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear-rings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $8.

Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $2 a set; usual price $6.

Coral, Enameled, Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $5.

Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $6.

Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Chain Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Onyx Studs and Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Carbuncle, Enamel and Coral Sleeve-Buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Garnet, &c., $1 each; usual price $4.

Children's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.

Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.

Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $6.

Gentlemen's Vest-Chains, $1 each; usual price $5.

Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, $1 each; usual price $5.

Gentlemen's Seal-Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.

Ladies' Rings with Sets, $1 each; usual price $3.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $2 a pair; usual price $6.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price $4.

Ladies' Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.

Gentlemen's Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 50 to $3.

Gentlemen's Studs, 25 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 to $3.

Real Jet Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $3.

Children's Finger-Rings, 25 cents to $1 50 each; usual price $1 to $3.

Gentlemen's Scarf-Pins, 50 cents to $1 50 each; usual price, $2 to $4.

Ladies' Real Jet-Pins, $1 each; usual price $3.

Ladies' Real Jet Ear-Rings $1 a pair; usual price, $3.

Also, Gold Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch-Keys, Belt-Buckles, Chain-Pins, Crosses, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.

Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of cost.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MISS BUSHNELL
Has located on Murray Hill Parks,
Nos. 11 and 13, between 34th and 35th sts, where she has suites and single rooms to rent.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENtlemen and their wives can be had at No 61 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rooms furnished and very desirable; unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS WITH full or partial board, may be procured in a very pleasant neighborhood by calling at No. 163 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS, FROM MAY 1, in a private family, where no other boarders or not more than two are taken, for a family of five adults; two large and one small bedroom and parlor required; rooms unfurnished; neighborhood genteel; location between 8th and 25th sts., Broadway and 8th-av. The best of reference given and required. Terms must be reasonable. Address, with particulars, B., No. 50 2d-place, Brooklyn, L. I.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, together or separate; also a single room, with or without breakfast, for gentlemen only, in a first-class house, with a French family. Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; references exchanged; no moving in May.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD for a gentleman and wife, daughter and two sons; location between Broadway and 2d-av., and 14th and 16th sts. A private family, or where there are but few boarders, preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address E. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant front rooms on the second and third floor, in a private house where a few other boarders are taken; house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to the cars and stages. Call at No. 34 King-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, HIGHLY RESPECTable private family, living between the 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 36th sts., in a good neighborhood, one or two furnished or unfurnished rooms, with full board for a young lady with unexceptionable references. Address K. Y., Box No. 2,926 New York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child 18 months, and nurse; furnished front rooms on 2d or 3d floors; meals punctually served a d price to suit the times. Address with particulars, BIRD, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN PRIVATE FAMily, where there are no other boarders, or with a widow lady, for a respectable young woman; would like a small room to herself. Address J. D., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, by a family of five grown persons, an infant and nurse; locality between 10th and 24th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address J. H. O., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES board and the comforts of a home in a private family, residing in Brooklyn. The best of references given and required; is willing to pay liberally for good accommodations. Address HOME, Box 185 *Times* Office.

NO. 102 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET—Near 2d-av., to rent, to gentlemen only; a handsome suite of parlors, together or separately; also, a large front room, with or without partial board; references exchanged.

A SMALL FURNISHED BED-ROOM, without board, wanted, within a few minutes' walk from the City Hall. Address MUNSON, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM HAVing bath, hot and cold water connecting, and pleasantly located, at No. 25 Concord-st.; suitable for two single gentlemen.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 8th-st., a handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with full board, to let. Also, single rooms. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—TO rent or purchase, a neat place, within one hour's ride from City Hall, at a rent not exceeding $600, or to cost not over $7,500, and with from one to two acres of land, or more, attached. A medium size square house preferred. Address, stating name and all particulars, D., Box No. 301 Post-Office.

A FAMILY OF ADULTS WISH TO RENT a house with modern improvements, where the whole or part of the rent would be taken in board, with the privilege of a few other boarders. Location above 14th-st., or Brooklyn preferred, within 15 minutes' walk of the Ferries. Address, for one week, R. C., Box No. 1,856 Post-office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE house containing eight or nine rooms, with extension preferred, and gas and water desired, in a good neighborhood; distance from one of the ferries not to be over three miles, and rent between $200 and $250. Address L. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR TWO ADJOINing lots—25 by 100 each—in Vanderbilt-av., near Fulton av., Brooklyn—value, $2,000 each—a substantial and convenient house or cottage, worth $6,000 to $7,000, balance will be paid in cash. Address Box No. 2,782, New-York Post-office, stating location and price.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE boarding-house, furnished, located between 12th and 17th sts., near 4th av., by a gentleman and his wife who are acquainted with the business; or the parties would be pleased to join in one already established. Address Z. Z., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUBSTANTIAL AND CONVENIENT dwelling-house, on a full lot, between 18th and 40th sts., at a low price. Address W. S., Box No. 194 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, A PARTner, special or active, with the above amount of capital, to join a party in the Leather and Shoe-finding business, who has a small capital and has had 18 years' experience in the business. Address WHITMORE, at the office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well-established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for men and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No. 85 8th-av.

$5.000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A CASH manufacturing business which will pay $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this upon investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUTTON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$15.000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTner, with from $10,000 to $15,000, in a very remunerative cash business in this City. Address ROBINSON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN AGENCY FOR THE London Stereoscopic Company, having been transferred from Messrs. PAUL & CURTIS to J. L. WARNER, the business will, on and after March 1, 1861, be conducted at No. 534 Broadway.

All orders punctually attended to, and goods sold on the most reasonable terms. J. L. WARNER,
Sole Agent London Stereoscopic Company.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 65 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. One of the finest locations in the city; a full lot and dining room in the rear; it contains eleven rooms; not five minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry; Ridgewood water is in it, and the sewerage of the street is completed. Should it not be sold by the 20th of March the owner would rent or lease it, partially furnished or not, as may be desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Fifty acres of prime table land near New-Rochelle, Westchester County, with modern-built dwelling, barns, granary, and other out-buildings, handsome garden, and orchard, containing a variety of fruit trees. Also, fish-pond and grapery; with all farming utensils. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1 241 Broadway, near 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house in East 23d-st.; four-story, 28 feet wide, and finished in a costly manner, with an extended back building three-stories high. Lot 110 feet deep. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of WM. P. POWERS, No. 104 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., (No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.)

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights, Nos. 52 and 54 Columbia-st. overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Brooklyn, or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., complete with the modern improvements, designed, built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

HORSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good furniture, carpets, or other useful articles. Two superior road or business horses, sound, kind and fast; also, two light wagons, one carriage, one covered wagon, harness, &c., &c. Apply at No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE TWO-STORY and attic house in complete order, No. 306 Degraw-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. House 26x38; lot 100 feet deep. A large portion may remain on mortgage if required. Can be seen at any time. For terms apply to G. G COFFIN, Post-office, Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house south side 15th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. High stoop, fine under-cellar, all the modern conveniences, suitable for a genteel residence. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises, or of JOHN MURTHA, No. 625 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, or adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

$3.000 CASH AND $12,000 MERCHANDISE will purchase one of the best tenant properties in New-York, paying ten per cent. Superior lots of French fancy goods cheap. Inquire of H. M. FOWLER, No. 11 Broad-st.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—WILL BE sold, on easy terms, a neat three story high-stoop brick house, having furnace and gas fixtures, in good order, on 48th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, EXTRA-WIDTH, 4-story, first-class, stone-front house and lot, No. 15 Gramercy-park, with or without the lot running through to 19th-st. Apply to JOHN BELDAN, No. 84 Beaver-st., up stairs, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 172 Henry-st. House 26 feet front, 45 feet deep, two stories, with finished attic, bath tub, gas and water throughout; lot 100 feet deep, with garden, grape-vines, &c. Apply to H. CLARK, No. 81 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE front houses, on 45th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements; also, a house on 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 220 EAST 30TH-ST., 19 by 45, 3-story, brown stone; price, $7 400; terms easy. Also, No. 121 West 47th-st., 20 by 47 3-story, all modern improvements. Inquire of AYKES & TAYLOR, No. 160 West 40th-st., at foundry.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAS. OWENS, Builder, No. 162 East 34th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO OR THREE very fine brick houses on Greene-av., near Clinton-av., Brooklyn, in a beautiful location, and for sale very cheap, by MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NINTH WARD—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling house and lot No. 114 4th-av., between West 10th and Chelsea sts. Apply to WASHINGTON POST, St Mark's Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC, high basement, house No. 61 7th-av. Finished complete throughout with all conveniences; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 58 William-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises, or address Box No. 2,556 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 56th-st. Apply at No. 256 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LOT FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENty seventh-st., north side, 235 feet east from 6th av.; $750. This is a bargain. Apply No. 61 Fulton-st. Agents will not apply.

FOR SALE—$3,000 LESS THAN COST—TWO first-class brown-stone houses in 47th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of H. DAY, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE or exchange for house or lots up town. Address H. B. Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FOLLOWing first-class Farms and Country Seats:
4 on the North River, from 10 to 120 acres each.
2 at Tarrytown, 7 and 12 acres.
1 at Mamaroneck, 60 acres.
2 at Searsdale, 20 and 60 acres.
4 near Newark and Elizabeth, 2 to 40 acres.
2 at Chatham, 14 and 20 acres.
2 at Woodbridge, 10 and 16 acres.
2 on Bergen Hill, 4 and 8 acres.
3 at Flushing, L. I., 14, 22 and 60 acres.
2 at Jamaica, 28 and 40 acres.
3 at Glen Cove, 2, 8 and 12.
1 at Bay Ridge, 7 acres.
2 on Staten Island, 12 and 38 acres.
IRELAND & WEBB,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County N. J., containing thirty two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suitted for a boarding house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st, New-York, where a map can be seen.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 120 ACRES, located half a mile from Clouster Depôt, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. The land is of the finest in the country for building plots or farming purposes. Will sell the whole or any part thereof to suit purchasers; is 20 miles from Jersey City. Apply

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half.....	31	70	11	322.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 255 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., by order of the Executors of Hugh Riley, deceased, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top pier and centre tables, pier glasses, extension table, writing desk, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureau, dressing tables, bed and bedding. China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

A LINE OF ENGLISH BLACK AND COLORED LASTINGS,
A LINE OF GENTS' SUMMER SHIRTS,
A LINE OF LADIES' VESTS,
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY IN ROUNDS,
A LINE OF VELVET RIBBONS,
A LINE OF BLACK SILKS, 20 to 32 INCH, BEST MAKE.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, in Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed or deeds, and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad, then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DEC. 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton Turnpike and Codwise-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm consists of 16 18-100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling-house, with double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bedrooms on the second floor. Carriage-house, stable and other out buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this City, it being within five minutes' ride of the railroad station, to and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience of location this place is surpassed by few, and offers an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars, inquire of PETER P. RUNYON, IRA C. VOORHIES, JOHN STOLOFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REAMER, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS EXTRA LARGE HOUSE ON 23D-ST. AT AUCTION.—In consequence of the owner going abroad, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 8, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EAST 23D-ST.—The valuable four-story brown-stone front house and lot No 69 East 23d-st., north side, near 4th av.; the house is 25 ft. 3 in. by 45 ft., with three-story extension; very complete in perfect order, and tastefully decorated; all the modern improvements throughout; elegant marble mantels throughout the house, brought from Italy; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Lot 28.3x110 feet. Possession May 1. For cards of admission and full particulars, apply at the auctioneers' office, or at HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, March 1, at 11 o'clock, in their galleries, No. 23 Nassau-st., fine original water-color drawings and sketches, by celebrated artists, from the collection of the late W. W. Baartz, of the Hague, comprising many fine works by Franck, Hutenburg, Schotel, Hulder, Verbyden, Van Driest, Verboeckhoven, Koebel, Schmidt, Wyck, Vandenberg, Veronese, Hobbermer, Grootevelt, Roosebourn, Berghom, Blommart, Moncheron, and many others of great celebrity. Also, the balance of the sketches left from the last sale, belonging to the collection of Mr. Freeman, that were received from Rome; also, about 50 ancient and modern oil paintings, sold to close invoices.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel, enameled marble-top furniture, black walnut library suite, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, curtains and rock-crain do., gilt frame pier mirrors, marble-top centre and side tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, straw do., bolsters and pillows, carved black walnut bedsteads, mahogany do., lace curtains, cottage suites, iron hat-stands, commodes, iron bedsteads, stair carpets, &c.; also, crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. TAYLOR and GEORGE W. LYON against JANE M. W. SEALE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 52 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eleven Hundred and Fifty-nine dollars and interest thereon from the 13th day of December 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 21, 1861.

WM. S. HASCALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
22f-law6wF No. 237 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATARAUGUS.—NATHAN P. WILCOX and FREDERICK EATON against JAMES D. GENTHNER, S. HOLLIS STONE, GEORGE B. STONE, NATHANIEDSON, RUEL RICHMOND, JAMES S. STONE, ALBERT METCALF and THOMAS METCALF.—Summons for Money.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cataraugus, New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Ellicottville, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for fifty-two dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1859, besides costs. Dated Ellicottville, Jan. 24, 1861. BOLLES & CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8f-law7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON.
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. GILMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.
ja18-law 6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1860.....$1,767,133 24
Amount of Premiums, Endowments and Policy Fees received during 1860.....$496,573 31
Amount of Interest received and accrued.....104,106 32
Amount of rents received and accrued.....7,892 62
Amount received in Trust for minor children.....357 29— 608,839 45
Total.....$2,375,972 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Losses by Death.....$204,007 58
Paid for surrendered and canceled Policies.....31,373 99
Paid for Taxes.....7,892 50
Paid for Interest on Dividends and Annuity.....38,773 89
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees.....19,019 67
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express charges, &c.....7,997 43
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.....58,216 29
Reductions in value of Real Estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.....4,833 99— 371,115 16
Total.....$2,004,857 53

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks.....51,850 05
Invested in securities created under the Laws of the State of New-York and of the United States.....301,008 84
Real Estate owned by the Company.....136,449 95
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest.....662,555 39
Premium Notes on existing policies drawing interest.....756,057 85
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861.....22,414 74
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861.....38,371 05
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861..2,163 36
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents.....33,986 30
$2,004,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan 1, 1861. They have also directed the redemption in Cash of Dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, JOHN L. ROGERS,
HENRY J. SEAMAN, LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER, WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREER, PLINY FREEMAN,
WILLIAM PATRICK, JOHN S. BUSSING,
WM. H. APPLETON, DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON, WM. C. DUSENBERRY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, JOHN MAIRS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, RUSSELL SART,
ROBERT E. COLLINS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX. COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

GASLIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million of dollars of stock in various City Gaslight Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.

This is the only security exempt from the influence of political disturbances.

For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY,
Rooms of the *American Gaslight Journal*,
No. 264 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.
MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filed up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 4th-st.
WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company 6 per cent mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 36,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.
RICHARD C COMBES, Secretary.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 30 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of March next. Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. HENNEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, Feb. 25, 1861. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest on the Bonds of this Road, due March 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Seventh Ward Bank, on presentation of the coupons.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1ST, ON the Bonds of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 191 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—$25,000 LA CROSSE AND MILwaukee Railroad Third Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds on Eastern Division. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM is removed to No. 190 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.
M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William-st.

TIN PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c.; tin and terne plates, charcoal and coke; sheet iron—Belgian, Russia, English, American. Zinc, copper, spelter, block tin, wire, &c. For sale by
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

ERICSSON ENGINE WANTED—AT SECOND hand, by GEO. A. JONES, No. 59 William-st.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, sperrmatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable losenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $3.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

CAPAUTINES,
the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.
Address Dr. F. L. BECHTEL,
Station D,
Post-office,
New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all disease affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently, with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases. The assurance of speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures. Rates of passage—Cabin, to Havre.....$110
Cabin, to Southampton.....100
Second cabin to Southampton or Havre.....60
For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 16.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First do. to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months.....60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Middlesex,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
West Point,	Switzerland,	Phœnix,
Underwriter,	Shamrock,	Cambria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—Steamer of SATURDAY, March 9. The United States mail steamship ADRIATIC, JEFFERSON MAURY, Commander, will leave from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, March 9, for the above ports, touching at Queenstown to land her mails. The ADRIATIC has water-tight compartments and is unexcelled for comfort, safety and speed.
Rates of passage—Cabin, to Havre.....$110
Cabin, to Southampton.....100
Second cabin to Southampton or Havre.....60
For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on the following days:
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, SATURDAY, March 2, or as soon after arrival as possible.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, 27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, 23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. K. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, March 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway. The steamer GEAN OF FIRE SOUTH, Capt. JAMES KENNEY, will succeed WEDNESDAY, March 6.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York, } Agents.
JOHN B. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah. }

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6.40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall.	From 26th-st. Station.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.....10 A. M.	10 25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time-table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND after March 1, 1861, trains will leave Vanderbilt Landing, on the arrival of the 7 and 9 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York; returning at 7:10 and 9 A. M. and 2:50 and 4:50 P. M. This is the most direct and expeditious route to the Western part of the Island and Amboy, N. J.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SOAPS, SOAPS.

E. BENSON'S old Russian Laundry Soap, a valuable article for families. CHARLES BRAINE & CO., Agents, Nos. 24 John, and 138 Pearl-st. For sale by all grocers and druggists. Beware

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

the storm of cries to "Order," "Sit down," "Call the roll," &c.

The Clerk struggled against the din, and slowly got through some of the names, but was brought suddenly up by calls to "Clear the Hall."

THE SPEAKER—We must have order. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) hoped the door keepers would see that order was carried out. [Laughter.]

THE SPEAKER—I have so ordered it. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) hoped the Chair would put down the disorder which reigned in the Hall.

THE SPEAKER—Nothing will be done till order is restored.

Mr. LOVEJOY—What is the question before the House? [Loud cries of "Order, order," "Call the roll," &c.

The question was now presented the same as yesterday, on agreeing to the amendment, as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.:

"That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State."

The Speaker announced the result—133 against 65.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Boteler, Bouligny Brabson, Branch, Briggs, Brisiow, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Butterfield, Campbell, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, C. B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Corwin, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craig of North Carolina, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, De Jarnette, Delano, Dimmick, Dunn, Edmundson, English, Etheridge, Florence, Fouke, French, Garnett, Gilmer, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Hughes, Humphrey, Jenkins, Junkin, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Kunkel, Larrabee, Leech of North Carolina, Leake, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernand, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Morrell, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Morse, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Palmer, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Porter, Pryor, Quarles, John H. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Scranton, Sherman, Sickles, Simmes, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Stanton, Stratton, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stokes, Stout, Thayer, Theaker, Thomas, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vance, Verree, Webster, Whiteley, Windom, Winslow, Wood, Woodson and Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Ashley, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Carey, Case, Colburn, Conkling, Conway, Davis, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hickman, Hindman, Hutchins, Irvine, Kellogg of Michigan, Kilgore, Leech of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, Pettit, Porter, Pottle, E. R. Reynolds, Royce, Sedgwick, Somes, Spinner, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Tompkins, Train, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Wotton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Wells, Wilson, Woodruff.

THE SPEAKER—There being the necessary two-thirds, the resolution is adopted.

Tremendous applause on both the Democratic and Republican side, and from the galleries.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) immediately raised a point of order, that two-thirds of the whole number of members was necessary to pass the joint resolution. The one hundred and ninety-eight who had just voted did not constitute two-thirds.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) interposing, said that the House was composed of those who are present.

The Speaker overruled Mr. ASHLEY's point, causing precedents to be quoted, to show that two-thirds of the members present can pass upon measures which require such a majority of votes.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) insisted that all the members should occupy their own seats and preserve order. He asked this for the purpose of enforcing the rules, but if other means be unsuccessful, that members be called by name.

The Speaker said he would be compelled to do so in the event that members do not obey the request of the Chair.

Mr. HICKMAN argued that two-thirds of the whole House as made up under existing laws, was necessary to pass the amendment. They had refused to consider the seats of the retiring members vacant.

JOHN COCHRANE briefly controverted Mr. HICKMAN'S position.

Mr. ASHLEY withdrew his appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The report of the Committee was temporarily postponed to consider the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the Senate's amendments to the bill for stopping the mail in the seceding States were concurred in.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Printing Committee reported a resolution to print 215,000 copies of the agricultural, and 40 000 of the mechanical part of the Patent-office Report.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing vote on the Washington and Oregon War Debt bill was concurred in.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem..) Chairman of the Committee on the abstracted bonds, reported a joint resolution appointing Messrs. PUGH of Ohio, HARRIS of Maryland and CASE of Indiana Commissioners to make a full and equitable settlement and adjustment with Mr. H. RUSSELL and others on account of the abstracted Indian Trust bonds. Rejected, 19 against 134.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee appointed to acquaint Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN of their election to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, made a report similar to that of Mr. TRUMBULL in the Senate.

The House consumed several hours acting on the Senate's forty-two amendments to the Civil, Miscellaneous and Appropriation bills.

Mr. STANTON ineffectually endeavored to have his Volunteer bill taken up.

The House then adjourned.

ESCORT FOR PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

A battalion of the City Guards design showing their respect for President BUCHANAN, on his retiracy from office, by giving him an escort with full ranks from this city to his home in Pennsylvania.

INVITATION TO MR. CRITTENDEN.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The City Council, last night, adopted unanimously a resolution expressing confidence in the patriotism and ability of Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, regretting the close of his public career, and inviting him as he returns home, to accept the hospitalities of the city, and address our citizens.

A resolution was also adopted extending the same invitation to Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON.

IMPORTANT NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

The guard of honor for Inauguration day at Washington will be selected from the most efficient companies of regular troops and marines. The latter branch of the service has almost invariably furnished the only Government soldiers for the 4th of March ceremonies. Col. JOHN HARRIS, Commander-in-Chief of the Army Staff, and Capt. TAYLOR, will be the officers immediately in command under Gen. SCOTT. The bands of the Marine corps and two Army Regiments will be present.

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard is now a military-looking place. Nearly a thousand Naval sailors and over a hundred officers "on duty commission" may be seen daily perambulating its various avenues. There are more than eleven hundred laborers on the pay-roll, who are getting Uncle Sam into debt at the rate of about $40,000 monthly. The splendid launching ways are about being partially roofed; the new Marine barracks rapidly approaches completion. There are now nearly a hundred rank and file under Capt. BREVOORT'S control; and Lieut. READ'S "secession" is hailed with delight by the anti-chinstrap portion of them. Capt. DOUGHTY still stands by his country, and will never resign. The Naval Lyceum looks like a Court-house—witnesses, "sea lawyers" and informed jurymen lounging about it. The Paymaster's Department has been vacated by the late excellent Mr. MURRAY, who is succeeded by Mr. BELKAPP, another efficient Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. VIXEN retains the keys of the Treasury and his wonted good humor. The Commandant's office is filled by Commodore BARNES, during whose temporary absence Capt. FOOTE ably performs the administration functions. The receiving ship *North Carolina* has on board about 300 sailors, most of whom are recruits. Capt. WOOD is still in command. No marines have been added to the *Marriet Lane's personnel*, as reported.

We hear that the *Daniel Webster* cleared for Texas, for the purpose of taking on board several companies of United States soldiers, whom Gen. SCOTT had detached from that State, in view of an intimation of Gen. TWIGGS' treason. The men sent from here on the steamer were not at all meant to disembark in Texas, as we stated at the time. It is also said that Gen. TWIGGS had been informed of Gen. SCOTT's intentions about the *Webster*, which made him precipitate his project, and defeat that of his senior. It would not surprise us to learn that by this time over a thousand troops have been added to the Florida forts

There is reason to believe that a considerable number of United States troops have again left Governor's Island for some unknown destination. Orders for their departure are known to have been received, and, as already noticed, extensive preparations for the dispatch of ambulances, stores, &c., have been going on. Another detachment was expected to leave yesterday evening. The bi-monthly muster took place yesterday, when over 600 men were under arms. It is very difficult to obtain reliable news at the Island just now.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN AT PORTLAND.

CAPITULATION OF GAETA.

Departure of Francis II. and the Royal Family.

The Bank of England Advances its Rate of Interest.

Further Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 91 3-4 a 92.

The *Canadian* left Liverpool at 1:30 P. M. of the 14th, and Londonderry on the evening of the 15th, and arrived at Portland at 7¼ o'clock yesterday morning. She has 105 passengers.

She reports, forenoon of the 22d, passed steamship *Vigo*, bound east. All well.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry, on the 14th.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton, 15th.

The steamship *Edinburgh* sailed from Liverpool for New-York, Feb. 13.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A furious gale occurred on the English coast on the 9th. An immense number of wrecks are reported, with great loss of life, particularly on the eastern coast. The disasters to American shipping are unimportant.

In the House of Commons Lord RUSSELL said the Government found it very difficult to adopt measures to protect British interests in Mexico, owing to the civil war, and they hoped the struggle would soon cease. He also said the San Juan question with America was still open, but England had made a proposition in a fair spirit, and he hoped it would be acceded to. With regard to the fugitive slave ANDERSON, the only correspondence had been a demand from America for his extradition, and a simple acknowledgment of the demand.

The *Great Eastern* will be again ready for sea in March. Her reported destination is New-York.

A London letter, in the Paris *Moniteur*, asserts that a number of English merchants are about to present an address to the Queen, praying that a negotiation be opened with France for a mutual reduction of existing armaments.

The rumor was revived that Lord JOHN RUSSELL will shortly accept a peerage and a seat in the House of Lords.

A turn-out of the weavers in Blackburn and vicinity was considered imminent. The cotton-spinners and manufacturers in the district held a large meeting, and resolved to resist the dictatorial demands of the operatives, who in their turn maintained their position with firmness.

FRANCE.

Another pamphlet, entitled "France, Rome and Italy," by M. LA GUERRONIERE, was announced for publication on the 15th. The *Patrie* says it will give a clear insight into the imperial policy, and enable Europe to judge.

The semi-official pamphlet on the same subject, already published, says in the event of French troops leaving, no other foreign power will be allowed to supply their place.

The Bonaparte-Patterson case was again before the French Court on the 8th. The Imperial-Attorney explained its leading bearings, and said the only question was is the marriage null for want of publication in France, and argued that this had been decided in the affirmative. The Court adjourned its judgment eight days.

The Bourse on 13th opened firm, and closed flat at 68f. 40c.

ITALY.

A Turin telegram of Feb. 13, says Gaeta will capitulate to-morrow morning.

CIALDINI will occupy Mont Orlando, and all the fortifications, and after the departure of the Royal family he will occupy the city, the garrison remaining prisoners of war until Messina and Civitella Deltronte shall be surrendered. The King and Queen, with their suite, will depart on board the French ship *Muette*.

Dispatches from Gaeta, prior to the capitulation, say a Capuchin monk left there with the mission of raising an insurrection in Calabria, and was arrested near Cosenza and important papers found on him.

The City of Fiume and the surrounding district had been declared in a state of siege.

AUSTRIA.

It is said the subscriptions to the new loan exceed thirty million florins.

The Comitat of Pesth had voted an address to the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, declaring that the recent Royal rescript has destroyed the confidence created by the Imperial diploma of October last. The law prohibits the payment of taxes until they have been voted by the Diet and force alone could remove the citizens from the lawful ground they have taken. An unreserved return to a constitutional life can alone save the King and country.

The Comitat of Odenburg had resolved to pay taxes as heretofore, till the Diet shall have taken its resolution.

SWITZERLAND.

A Berne telegram of the 13th, says it was through the medium of the Swiss Consulate at Algeria, that Mr. COBDEN proposed that Switzerland should mediate between the contending States of America. The Federal Council had declined the proposition, on the ground that it was not qualified for such an office, but at the same time expressed thanks to Mr. COBDEN.

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

A Calcutta telegram of Jan. 16, *viâ* Point de Galle, reports the import market very dull. Shirtings were drooping and yarns inactive. Exports were steady. Freights had advanced 2s. 6d., closing firm. Exchange 2s. ¼d. Money easy.

The mails from Calcutta, Jan. 8, Hong Kong, Dec. 31, and Melbourne, Dec. 26, had reached England.

The news from India was unimportant.

The Calcutta markets were dull. Exchange 2s. 1¼d. Freights—no improvement.

The Chinese had paid the second installment of the indemnity.

Lord ELGIN was still at Shanghai.

The Chinese in the south disbelieved the authenticity of the treaty.

Trade at Shanghai was very dull. Exchange, 6s. 3d. Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 8¼. 3 farthings.

Affairs in Japan were satisfactory. No mention is made of the reported repulsion of the American Ambassador.

Trade at Melbourne was quiet, but holders were firmer.

The gold shipments since the last mail amounted to 91,000 ounces.

The New-Zealanders were quiet.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDONDERRY, Friday, Feb. 15.

The *Times* City Article of Thursday evening says the public were greatly astonished at the advance of the Bank rate, as there is scarcely a fact known to commercial people that can in any way account for the movement. As far as precedent goes, both as regards the stock of bullion and reserve of notes, it is entirely unsupported. On the Continent the rate of discount is 1½ per cent., at Frankfort between 4½ and 5 per cent., and at Paris and even at New-York 6 per cent. The exchange in China shows an improvement of two per cent., consequently no silver will be sent there. The Bank return to-morrow may supply the means of drawing some positive deductions. There are other favorable symptoms. Gold continues to be taken to the Bank, a further amount of £112,000 having been carried there to-day, and more is expected to-morrow. In the open discount market and on the Stock Exchange, there were yesterday and even this morning more signs of a diminution of pressure than had been observed for some days. The Bank of France is understood during the past month to have experienced a recovery of nearly £2,000,000 in their stock of bullion, and an extraordinary reduction in their discount.

The English funds opened at a fractional recovery, but a renewed decline took place on the announcement from the Bank. The Stock market continued its upward course, under the influence of the recent Chancery order. The Joint Stock Banks and Discount-houses, however, have deferred till to-morrow (Friday) the question of making a change in their allowance on deposits. A general decline took place in the Railway market, from which there was scarcely any recovery.

The *Times* says the Bank of France would have reduced their rate of discount yesterday, but for the receipt of a telegram announcing the step taken by the Bank of England.

Mr. CAMERON, Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Association of British America, had presented an address to the Queen from their Grand Lodge, expressive of devoted loyalty, and representing that the Association were under no legal disability in British North America, therefore their claim to be publicly recognized during the progress of the Prince of Wales through Canada ought to have been admitted by the advisers of His Royal Highness.

The absence of demand from China has reduced the Mexican dollars received by the last steamer about to their actual value as silver.

The Conference on the affairs of Syria assembles in Paris about the 20th.

VIENNA, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Statutes of organization of the Provinces are about being granted the Council of the Empire, to consist of two Chambers, which will number 350 members.

Commercial Intelligence by the Canadian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 14.

COTTON—The sales of the three days, including Wednesday, were 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculators and exporters. JAMES HEWITT & Co. say the market is very dull, and middling qualities have declined ⅛c., and lower grades ⅛c.@¼d., closing with a downward tendency.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. All descriptions of goods have slightly declined, and the market was very dull.

MONEY—Consols were quoted on Thursday at 91⅛ @92 for money, and 92⅛ for account. Money is in brisk demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour dull, and quotations barely maintained; extra State, 29s.@29s. 3d. Wheat quiet, but steady; red. 11s. 6d.@13s.; white. 12s 6d.@15s. Corn quiet; mixed, 37s. 6d.; white, 39s.@39s. 3d.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet. Pork dull. Bacon quiet and easier, but quotations unchanged. Lard dull at 56s.@58s. 6s. Tallow—Quotations barely maintained; Butchers' Association, 56s. 6d.@57s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes steady at 28s. 9d.@29s.; Pearls, steady at 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. Sugars steady. Coffee dull. Rice dull. Resin dull; common, 4s. 6d.@4s. 8d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 31s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA very firm. RICE steady. TALLOW, 60s. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Illinois Central Shares 28@27¾ discount; Erie Shares, 30. New-York Central Shares, 72@74.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
United States 5 ₰ cent. red. 1874.	85 @ 87	
Virginia State, 6 ₰ cent.	76 @ 80	
Do. 6 ₰ cent.	68 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₰ cent. red. 1875.	85 @ 87	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. do 1875	87 @ 88	87¾@¼
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	28½@27¾d.	28@¼
Do. do. all paid	69 @ 71	71
Mich. Cen. con., 1869	88 @ 90	
Do. (s. fd) 1st m., '82	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₰ cent. (sinking fund) 1886	65 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares	12 @ 15	
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	84 @ 86	
Do. do. 7 ₰ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₰ cent. (s. f.) 1876	91 @ 93	93
Do. do. 7 ₰ c.con. bs, 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	72 @ 74	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₰ c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₰ cent., 1859	89 @ 90	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₰ c. '83, assent.	77 @ 79	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₰ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	59 @ 61	
Do. shares, assented	29½@ 30½	30
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₰ cent. 1865	99 @101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₰ cent. 1872	99 @101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₰ cent., convert.	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₰ cent., ster.	89 @ 91	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₰ cent. 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 15.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 30,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and 8,000 to exporters. The market closed very dull, with holders pressing their stocks at a decline of ⅛d., principally on middling and lower grades. The sales of Friday were 4,000 bales, including 1 000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a declining tendency, in consequence of the advance of the Bank rate of interest to 8 per cent., which causes considerable surprise and speculation.

The authorised quotations are:

Fair Orleans.....7¾d.	Middling Mobiles....6¾d.
Middling Orleans....7¾d.	Fair Uplands.....7¾d.
Fair Mobiles.....7¾d.	Middling Uplands....6¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 726,000 bales, of which 558,400 are American.

JAMES HEWITT & Co. report a decline of 3-16d.@¼d. all round. The stock is accumulating and consumption largely declining.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There is but little inquiry and prices are weak. There are rumors of working "short time."

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull, with a declining tendency, owing to the advance in the Bank rate.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.

MONEY—London, Friday noon—Consols, 91¾@92.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased during the month 43,000 000 francs.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares 29@28 discount; Erie Shares, 29½@30½; New-York Central Shares, 72@74.

Non-Arrival of the European Steamers.

SANDY-HOOK, Thursday, Feb. 28—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the *Australasian* and *Edinburgh*, now due off this point with later European advices. Wind light and blowing S. W. Weather hazy off the shore.

Indian Troubles in Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Arizona correspondent of the *Republican* says, the day after the attack on the Overland Mail at Apache PASS, the Indians appeared at the station in large numbers and hoisted a white flag. CHAS. W. CULVER, the station-keeper, Mr. WELCH, his assistant, and JAMES F. WALLACE, his driver, went out to hold a conference, when the Indians attempted to seize them. CULVER was wounded, WELCH shot dead, and WALLACE captured. JOHN A. WARD was also wounded, and A. B. CULVER, brother of the above-named, wounded. A man who rode the Express to Tucson, to give information of the state of affairs and procure assistance, reports finding, a short distance from the station, the remains of a wagon-train, with the bodies of eight men, who had been murdered by the Indians. Two of the bodies were chained to the wagon, and presented the appearance of having been burned at the stake. The names of the men were not mentioned. The road was obstructed with rocks for the distance of two miles.

Resignation of a Naval Officer.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Feb. 28.

EDGAR O. MURDEN, of South Carolina, First Lieutenant of the cutter *Dobbin*, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 3d of March. If it is accepted he goes South.

Burial of an Army Officer.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Major GWYN, of the United States Army, was buried here to-day with military honors.

The New-York Homœopathic College.

FIRST ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Yesterday, the Hall of the Historical Society, Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, was crowded with a highly select audience, on a rather unusual occasion. It was the First Commencement of the New-York Homœopathic Medical College of this City, and a large number of graduates were in attendance to receive their diplomas. We noticed a few Allopathists present, but like wise men they entertained no revolutionary ideas, or, at any rate, they maintained a discreet silence. Dodworth's Band were engaged, and, of course, did all that was expected of them. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH offered prayer, and the following gentlemen had their degrees conferred on them, and their diplomas given to them by Hon. D. F. TIEMANN, Ex-Mayor, the President of the Board of Managing Trustees:

H. J. Coleman, Rodney, Miss.; Hon. C. Coulton, Woodstock, C. W.; F. G. Coulton, Mount Elgin, C. W.; H. H. Darling, Worcester, Mass.; A. C. Fletcher, New-York City; E. M. French, Elmira, N. Y.; Chas. Hait, Modena, N. Y.; J. W. Huntoon, Lowell, Mass.; H. S. Hutchins, Batavia, Mass.; Benj. Lasins, New-York; E. D. Leonard, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. A. Mosman, Springfield, Mass.; W. W. Munn, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; W. Murrell, Mobile, Ala.; W. M. Pratt, New-York; G. H. Parkhurst, Florida, N. Y.; N. M. Payne, Bath, Me.; C. J. Roseberry, Easton, Penn.; E. B. Schley, Columbus, Ga.; C. W. Skiff, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. A. Smith, St. Albans, Vt.; E. W. Star, Columbus, Ga.; A. H. Thompson, St. Thomas, C. W.; H. N. Travers, St. Catherines, C. W.; C. S. Verdi, Lombardy, Italy; J. H. Whittlesey, Marion County, Ga.; S. H. Worcester, Gardner, Me.

Mr. TIEMANN, while presenting the diplomas, made a brief congratulatory address, to the graduates, remarking that their business was to cure the sick, and not to carry out any particular practice of medicine. It was good to see so many young men coming from all parts of the Union, and he hoped that the Southern graduates would return to the South with a fuller love and better regard for the Union. The valedictory address was delivered by Prof. J. BEAKLEY, M. D., and was mainly devoted to a defence of Homœopathy. The exercises closed with a benediction and music by the band. On the platform we noticed T. M. Ward, M. D.; F. W. Hunt, M. D.; Mathew Temple, M. D.; Stephen R. Kirby, M. D.; D. D. Smith, M. D., and James A. Carmichael, M. D., all members of the Faculty. Several of the managing Trustees and members of the Executive Committee were also present.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors at its regular meeting, referred to the Penitentiary Committee a communication from the Committee on Schools, Arts and Sciences, of the Common Council, asking the appropriation of a portion of the Penitentiary grounds, whereon to build a Truant House, for which purpose $10,000 had been appropriated by the Joint Board. JOHN BRADSHAW, a deputy keeper of the Penitentiary, was removed from office on charges of incompetency and bad conduct, which a Committee reported were well founded. The Court-house Committee reported unfavorably on several proposed sites, and favorably on one lying on Grand and Union avenues. The Committee was instructed to inquire the lowest price at which Mr. SCHOLES would sell certain land on Lee-avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward, and the subject was again laid over.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A proposition having been made in the Common Council to apportion the amount appropriated for contingent expenses of the Fire Department, among the different Companies, each to pay for its own repairs, and to be held responsible for the efficient condition of its apparatus. The Board of Officers met, on Tuesday evening, to consider what action, if any, should be had on the subject. As the matter was imperfectly understood by those present, the meeting adjourned until information should be obtained of the Fire Department Committee of the Common Council. It is estimated, should the proposition be acted on, that the apportionment would be as follows: Each Engine Company, $260; each Hook and Ladder Company, $170; each Hose Company, $131.

MR. GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GOUGH lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association, and a very large audience, at the Academy of Music, last evening, on "Lights and Shadows of London Life." He will repeat the address next Monday evening.

The Naval General Court-Martial.

Commodore ARMSTRONG'S cross-examination lasted all through yesterday's session of the Court-martial assembled to try Lieut. WALKE, of the United States Storeship *Supply*. The veteran officer's evidence was given with great frankness and direct bearing on the case, and, though rather long drawn out, will be found, when published, of great interest and importance. The witness succeeding Com. ARMSTRONG was Paymaster DUNN, of the *Supply*, who had been asked only one question when the time came for adjournment. The trial is continued to-day, and will probably proceed for some time without interruption.

[Advertisement.]

MEETING OF WHOLESALE FANCY-GOODS DEALERS.—At a meeting of the wholesale fancy-goods dealers of the City of New-York, held at the store of Messrs. BURNHAM, PLUMB & Co., Mr. G. W. BURNHAM was called to the Chair, and ROBERT S. LYON appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. B. F. BRITTON, the Chair appointed a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, convened on account of the death of WILLIAM H. CARY, Esq.

The Committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with feelings of profound regret of the death of WILLIAM H. CARY, Esq., of this City, one of the principal founders of our trade, in whom we have ever recognized an eminent and successful merchant, a just and worthy member of society; and, believing the occasion demands an expression of our sympathy for the loss of one to whom we have been so closely allied, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of WM. H. CARY the City of New-York has lost one of its most enterprising merchants, and the community one of its most estimable citizens. His name unblemished, his disposition kind and humane, his course and conduct elevating the standard of mercantile character, his word ever becoming his bond, his industry being almost without a parallel, he leaves behind him a worthy example of the life of a good man.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for his memory, we will close our respective places of business the afternoon of the day of his funeral, and attend it in a body.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to engrave these resolutions and present the same to the family of the deceased, tendering our respectful sympathy and condolence with them upon their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published.

G. W. BURNHAM, Chairman.

ROBT. S. LYON, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

Erysipelas and all diseases of the skin, which have defied the skill of medical treatment, can be positively and effectually cured by HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. The action of the Pills on the stomach, liver and blood, and of the Ointment on the external inflammation, has never failed to effect a perfect cure.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

[Advertisement.]

SUNSHINE NOW AND AHEAD!—KNOX'S Spring hat is now ready for his customers. Call and see it at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day 11,500 bales middling at 10¾c.@11¼c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ¾d.

MOBILE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

COTTON—Sales of 15,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling. The market is dull and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Exchange on New-York advanced to 8 ₰ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT firm. CORN steady but quiet. COFFEE firm and active. WHISKY firm at 19½c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Yorktown, from Richmond, &c.—A. Spiers Brown, Thos. W. Lyon, Dr. F. Lloyd, Geo. Whitfield, J. W. Whitfield, Capt. R. R. Parker, W. Goldey, E. Allen, Alex. McConnell and lady, James Lewis, Wm. Hatch, S. A. McNear, Thos. Gorman, and 17 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 35 | Sun sets..... 5 50 | Moon rises..11 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 46 | Gov. Island...11 35 | Hell Gate....12 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Marion, Adkins, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Bark Reindeer, Lanfair, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; California, Hathorn, Bristol, Thos. Pesant.

Brigs H. Leeds, Grant, Themaston, Metcalf & Duncan; Elizabeth, McLea, (Br.,) Jean, St. Johns, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff; Wm. Groton, Smith, Fernandina, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Geo. Harris, Stowen, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners A. M. Bartlett, Bartlett, Wilmington, C. & E. J. Peters; Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Rough and Ready, Robbins, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Rebecca, Magee, Petersburgh, I. Cole; Mary, Smith, Fredericksburgh, R. R. Walker; Charlie and Willie, Hooper, Laguayra, Metcalf & Duncan; Statesman, Mott, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; Carrie Sandford, Leggett, Galveston, Norcross & Prince.

Arrived.

U. S. Surveying Schr. Jos. Henry, Bowditch, Andote Keys, Fla., 11 ds.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool Jan. 1, with mdse. and 30 steerage passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan. 11, lat 48 22, lon. 24 08, exchanged signals with ship Empire State, of and from New-York, for Liverpool; same time, signalized bark Welkin, steering E. Feb 22, Thomas Kennedy, seaman, of Galway, Ireland, died of debility.

Ship Hermoine, (Br., of Liverpool,) Twille, Rio Janeiro Dec. 29, with coffee to Gallop & Spence. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage; split sails, &c.

Bark Nicola Despal, (Aus.,) Sugnc, Trieste Nov. 9, with mdse. to Dutith & Co. Feb. 17, lat. 34 18, lon. 70 40, fell in with bark Homer, Yates, from Gaboon, W. C. A., for New-York in a sinking condition; took from her the Captain and crew, 11 in number, and brought them to this port.

Brig Norfolk, (of Eastport,) Andrews, Port-au-Prince Feb. 11, with logwood to A. H. Solomon. Sld. in co. with brig Isabel Beurmann, Tamss, for New-York. Feb. 16, lat. 26, lon. 73 37, spoke brig Colorado, from Glasgow for Cardenas.

Brig Rainbow, (of New-Haven.) Brown, Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 11, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong, of New-Haven, where she is bound. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather; lost deck-load and boat, stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig George, (of New-Haven,) Whitney, Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 11, with sugar, &c., to H. Towner, of New-Haven, where she is bound.

Brig Two Boys, Halsey, Attakapas 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Harriet Newell, (of Machias,) Sherman, Zaza Feb. 1, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. Feb. 15, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a gale from W. N. W.; split fore and mainsails, broke fore-boom, and received other damage.

Schr. Venloo, (of Bangor,) Closson, Black River, Jam., 23 ds., with pimento, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Old Dominion, for Falmouth, England. The V. has experienced heavy weather N. of Hatteras; split sails, &c.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, Barrell Stake, La., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich & Co.

Schr. Wythe, Tuttle, Richmond 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Longstreet, Norfolk 2 ds., with corn to J. G. Williams.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, (3-masted,) Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. David G. Floyd, Rackett, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ametys, Huff, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland, Me.

Schr. Fakir, Heath, Elizabethport, coal for Newport.

Schr. George H. Davis, Davis, Brookhaven 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Breeze, Deiyie, Virginia, with oysters.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River 2 ds., mdse.

Sloop America, Stedman, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Below.

Ship President Fillmore, from ——, to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. W. H. Sargent, Sargent, 20 days from Black River, Jam.

Schr. Empire, (Br.,) from Porto Rico.

Also, 1 ship, unknown.

Sailed.